

**C F P 001**

**CANADIAN ARMED FORCES**

**MANUAL**

**OF**

**DRILL AND CEREMONIAL**

**(FOR TRIAL PURPOSES ONLY)**

**(As amended by HQ 3 CIBG Review Board)**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	ii
List of Illustrations	viii
List of Diagrams	x
Definitions	xi
Key to Symbols used in the Manual	xiv
Instructors' Information	xv

PART I

ELEMENTARY DRILL

<u>CHAPTER</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1.	SQUAD DRILL AT THE HALT WITHOUT ARMS	
	101 Formation of a Squad for Initial Instruction	1-1
	102 Position of Attention	1-1
	103 Quick Mark Time	1-4
	104 Stand at Ease	1-5
	105 Position of Attention from Stand at Ease	1-6
	106 Standing Easy	1-7
	107 Saluting with the Hand	1-7
	108 Saluting without the Hand	1-10
	109 Forming Up in Three Ranks	1-11
	110 Dressing a Squad	1-12
	111 Ordering a Squad on Parade	1-14
	112 Numbering and Proving	1-15
	113 Open and Close Order March when formed in three ranks	1-16
	114 Turning and Inclining at the Halt	1-17
	115 Dismissing and Falling Out	1-19
	116 Sizing	1-20
2	SQUAD DRILL ON THE MARCH WITHOUT ARMS	
	201 Marching and Halting in Slow Time	2-1
	202 Marching and Halting in Quick Time	2-3
	203 Marching and Halting in Double Time	2-4
	204 Stepping Out and Stepping Short	2-5
	205 Marching and Wheeling in Threes	2-5
	206 Paces to the Front, to the Rear and to the Side	2-7
	207 Turning and Diagonal Marching in Slow Time	2-8
	208 Turning and Diagonal Marching in Quick Time	2-9
	209 Marking Time, Forward and Halt in Slow, Quick and Double Time	2-9
	210 Changing Step in Slow and Quick Time	2-11
	211 Breaking into Slow, Quick and Double Time	2-12
	212 Marching and Wheeling in Line in Slow and Quick Time	2-13

**CHAPTER****PAGE****2  
cont**

213	Taking Open and Close Order on the March in Slow and Quick Time	2-11
214	Changing Direction by Forming at the Halt and on the March	2-14
215	Forming a Squad in Line from the Halt and on the March	2-16
216	Forming Two Ranks from Three Ranks and Reforming in Three Ranks	2-17
217	Forming Six Ranks From Three Ranks and Reforming in Three Ranks	2-20
218	Open and Close Order March when formed in Six Ranks	2-20
219	Open and Close Order March when formed in Two Ranks	2-21
220	Squad Facing a Flank in Threes forming Single File and Reforming Threes	2-21
221	Squad in Line Marching Off in Single File and Reforming Line	2-22
222	Obstacles	2-22

**3****PLATOON DRILL**

301	Introduction to Platoon Drill	3-1
302	Platoon Formations	3-1
303	Dressing a Platoon	3-3
304	Platoon in Line Advancing and Retiring	3-3
305	Platoon moving to the Right or Left in Columns of Threes	3-4
306	Platoon moving to the Right or Left in Column of Route	3-4
307	Platoon Advancing and Retiring in Columns of Threes or Column of Route from Right to Left	3-4

**4****COMPANY DRILL**

401	Introduction to Company Drill	4-1
402	Company Formations	4-1
403	Dressing a Company	4-4
404	Procedure for Forming Up a Company in Close Column or Column	4-6
405	Procedure for Forming Up a Company in Line	4-9
406	Falling In and Falling Out Officers	4-10
407	Company in Close Column of Platoons Forming Column of Threes	4-10
408	Company in Column of Threes Forming Close Column of Platoons at the Halt Facing a Flank	4-11

CHAPTERPAGE4  
cont

409	Company in Close Column or Column Moving to a Flank in Threes	4-11
410	Company in Column of Platoons Forming Line Facing a Flank	4-11
411	Company in Line Forming Column Facing a Flank	4-11
412	Company in Column of Threes Forming Column Facing a Flank	4-12
413	Company in Column of Platoons Forming Column of Threes	4-13
414	Company in Line Forming Column Facing the Same Direction	4-13
415	Company in Column of Platoons in Threes Moving to a Flank, Forming Column of Threes by Wheeling	4-13
416	Company in Column of Threes Forming Column of Platoons Moving to a Flank by Wheeling	4-13
417	Company in Column of Platoons Changing Direction by Forming	4-13
418	Company in Close Column of Platoons on the March Forming Line Facing a Flank	4-14
419	Company in Close Column of Platoons Halted, Forming Line Facing the same direction	4-14

5

RIFLE DRILL

501	Introduction to Rifle Drill	5-1
502	Position of Attention	5-1
503	Stand at Ease	5-3
504	Attention from Stand at Ease	5-3
505	Stand Easy	5-4
506	Shoulder Arms	5-5
507	Order Arms from the Shoulder	5-7
508	Forming Up on Parade with Rifles	5-9
509	The Present from the Shoulder	5-9
510	Shoulder Arms from the Present	5-12
511	Ground Arms	5-13
512	Fix Bayonets	5-14
513	Unfix Bayonets	5-16
514	Examine Arms	5-18
515	Ease Springs	5-20
516	Order Arms from the Examine	5-20
517	The Salute at the Shoulder	5-22
518	The High Port from the Order	5-23
519	The Order from the High Port	5-23
520	High Port from the Shoulder	5-25
521	Shoulder from the High Port	5-25
522	Trail Arms from the Shoulder	5-26
523	Shoulder Arms from the Trail	5-27
524	Change Arms at the Trail	5-27
525	The Short Trail	5-29
526	Change Arms at the Shoulder	5-20
527	Other Positions of Carrying the Rifle	5-31

CHAPTER

PAGE

6

SUB MACHINE GUN (SMG) DRILL

601	Shoulder Arms (Position of Attention)	6-1
602	Stand at Ease	6-1
603	Stand Easy	6-2
604	The Present	6-2
605	The Shoulder Arms from the Present	6-4
606	Examine Arms	6-4
607	Ease Springs	6-5
608	The Shoulder from the Examine	6-6
609	The Salute	6-6
610	Fix Bayonets	6-7
611	Unfix Bayonets	6-9
612	Ground Arms	6-10
613	Take Up Arms	6-11
614	Sling Arms	6-11

PART II

CEREMONIAL DRILL

(to be issued)

PART III

ENVIRONMENTAL DRILL AND PROTOCOL

(to be issued)

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

## PART I

### ELEMENTARY DRILL

<u>FIGURE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1-1	Position of attention front view	1-2
1-2	Position of attention side view	1-2
1-3	Position of attention carrying a raincoat	1-3
1-4	Position of stand at ease front view	1-5
1-5	Position of stand at ease rear view	1-5
1-6	Saluting to the front	1-8
1-7	Saluting to the right	1-8
1-8	Saluting to the left	1-8
1-9	Saluting without the hand	1-11
1-10	Dressing to the right	1-13
1-11	Left turn	1-18
1-12	About turn	1-18
2-1	Slow march	2-1
2-2	Quick march	2-3
2-3	Marching in double time	2-4
2-4	Change step in quick time	2-11
5-1	Position of attention with rifle front view	5-2
5-2	Position of attention with rifle side view	5-2
5-3	Position of stand at ease front view	5-3
5-4	Position of stand at ease side view	5-3
5-5	Position of stand easy	5-4
5-6	Shoulder arms first movement front view	5-5
5-7	Shoulder arms first movement side view	5-5
5-8	Shoulder arms second movement front view	5-6
5-9	Shoulder arms second movement side view	5-6
5-10	Order arms first movement front view	5-7
5-11	Order arms first movement side view	5-7
5-12	Order arms second movement front view	5-8
5-13	Order arms second movement side view	5-8
5-14	Present arms first movement	5-9
5-15	Present arms second movement front view	5-10
5-16	Present arms second movement side view	5-10
5-17	Present arms third movement front view	5-11
5-18	Present arms third movement side view	5-11
5-19	Shoulder arms from present first movement	5-12
5-20	Ground arms first movement front view	5-13
5-21	Ground arms first movement side view	5-13
5-22	Ground arms second movement	5-13
5-23	Fix bayonets first movement front view	5-14
5-24	Fix bayonets first movement side view	5-14
5-25	Fix bayonets second movement	5-15
5-26	Unfix bayonets first movement	5-17

FIGUREPAGE

5-27	Unfix bayonets second movement	5-17
5-28	Unfix bayonets third movement	5-17
5-29	Unfix bayonets fourth movement	5-17
5-30	Position of attention from unfix bayonets	5-18
5-31	Examine arms first movement front view	5-19
5-32	Examine arms first movement side view	5-19
5-33	Order arms from examine first movement	5-20
5-34	Order arms from examine second movement	5-21
5-35	Salute at the shoulder	5-22
5-36	High Port	5-23
5-37	Order arms from high port first movement	5-24
5-38	Order arms from high port second movement	5-24
5-39	Trail arms from the shoulder first movement	5-26
5-40	Trail arms from the shoulder second movement	5-26
5-41	Trail arms from the shoulder third movement	5-26
5-42	Change arms at the trail first movement	5-28
5-43	Change arms at the trail second movement	5-28
5-44	Change arms at the trial third movement	5-28
5-45	Change arms at the trail fourth movement	5-20
5-46	Change arms at the shoulder first movement	5-30
5-47	Change arms at the shoulder second movement	5-30
5-48	Change arms at the shoulder third movement	5-30
5-49	Change arms at the shoulder fourth movement	5-30
6-1	Position of attention with the SMG	6-1
6-2	Position of stand at ease	6-2
6-3	Present arms first movement	6-3
6-4	Present arms second movement front view	6-3
6-5	Present arms third movement side view	6-3
6-6	Shoulder arms with SMG first movement	6-4
6-7	Shoulder arms with SMG second movement	6-4
6-8	Examine arms second movement	6-5
6-9	Salute with the SMG	6-6
6-10	Fix bayonets first movement	6-7
6-11	Fix bayonets second movement	6-8
6-12	Unfix bayonets first movement	6-9
6-13	Unfix bayonets second movement	6-10
6-14	Ground arms first movement	6-11

LIST OF DIAGRAMS

PART I

ELEMENTARY DRILL

<u>PLATE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1	Squad formed up in three ranks	1-12
2	Squad in three ranks at open order	1-16
3	Changing direction by wheeling	2-6
4	Forming at the halt	2-14
5	Forming on the march	2-15
6	Forming squad	2-16
7	Forming two ranks first movement	2-17
8	Forming two ranks second movement	2-18
9	A squad dressed in two ranks	2-18
10	Forming single file from threes	2-21
11	Platoon in line	3-1
12	Platoon in column of threes	3-2
13	Platoon in column of route	3-3
14	Company in line	4-2
15	Company in column of threes	4-2
16	Company in column of platoons	4-3
17	Company in column of route	4-4
18	Company in line forming column facing a flank	4-12
19	Company in column of threes forming column facing a flank	4-12
20	Company in column on the march changing direction by forming	4-14

## DEFINITIONS

ALIGNMENT	Any straight line on which a body of troops is formed or is to form.
BATTALION	Headquarters and two or more companies.
BRIGADE	Headquarters and two or more battalions.
CADENCE	Number of paces to the minute.
COLUMN	Units or sub units of troops one behind the other, on parallel and successive alignments, at such a distance from one another as when formed to an angle of 90 degrees to either flank, they will be in line with five paces interval between platoons or seven paces between companies.
COMPANY	Headquarters and two or more platoons.
CLOSE COLUMN	A column with distance reduced to suit given requirements.
COLUMN OF ROUTE	A column of three with not more than three men abreast in any part of the column, including officers and supernumeraries; the normal formation for troops marching closed up, on a road.
COLUMN OF THREES	A column with its officers and supernumeraries maintaining their places as when formed in line.
COVERING	The act by which a man places himself correctly in rear of another.
DEPTH	The space occupied by a body of troops from front to rear.
DIRECTING BODY	The body, unit or subordinate unit on which the several parts of a formation depend for direction and alignment.
DISTANCE	The space between men or bodies of troops from front to rear.
DRESSING	The act of taking up correct alignment and covering, by the left, by the right or by the centre.
FILE	A front rank man and his coverer or coverers. They retain their identity when turned to a flank.
BLANK FILE	A file without a centre and rear rank man, or without a centre rank man; a blank file is the second file from the left.
FLANK	Either side of a body of troops, as opposed to its front and rear.

<b>DIRECTING FLANK</b>	That by which units march or dress, either left or right.
<b>FORMING</b>	A method of changing direction when in line as opposed to wheeling.
<b>FRONT</b>	The direction in which troops are facing or moving at any given time.
<b>FRONTAGE</b>	The extent of ground covered laterally by a unit or sub unit.
<b>INCLINE</b>	A diagonal movement by which ground is gained to the front and flank simultaneously without alteration to the original alignment.
<b>INTERVAL</b>	The lateral distance between men or bodies of troops on the same alignment measured from flank to flank; in three ranks the lateral distance is twenty-four inches between shoulders.
<b>CLOSE INTERVAL</b>	Each man is allotted a lateral distance of his body width plus six inches between shoulders. This is normally used when men are formed in two ranks but may also be used in three ranks when necessary.
<b>LINE</b>	Troops formed on the same alignment.
<b>MARKERS</b>	Persons employed in certain circumstances to mark points on which to direct a movement or by which to regulate a formation or alignment.
<b>MASS</b>	A battalion with its companies in close column of platoons, with a lateral interval of seven paces between companies.
<b>OPEN ORDER</b>	An increased distance between ranks for ceremonial or inspection purposes.
<b>PACE</b>	A measurement of distance on foot measured from heel to heel.
<b>PLATOON</b>	A headquarters and three ranks.
<b>RANK</b>	A line of men, side by side. They retain their identity as a rank when turned to a flank.
<b>SINGLE FILE</b>	Men, one behind the other on a frontage of one man, at normal marching distance.
<b>STANDARD PAUSE</b>	The pause between separate movements of drill. The standard pause for drill at the halt is 40 beats to the minute.

<b>SQUAD</b>	A small group of men. For the purpose of drill the term squad is used for a group of men who are not organized into platoon or company groups.
<b>SUB UNIT</b>	Any one of the component bodies forming a unit; i.e., a platoon is a sub unit of a company.
<b>SUPERNUMERARIES</b>	Non executive parade officers, warrant officers or NCOs of a formation who are not required to complete the ranks and may be formed in front of, or rear, respectively, of the formation.
<b>UNIT</b>	A number of men organized to act as one body.
<b>WHEELING</b>	A movement by which a body of troops changes direction without changing formation.

**NOTE:**

For drill purposes, a headquarters consists of the officer commanding the group on parade and his executive officer and warrant officer, or senior NCO, assisting him.

KEY TO SYMBOLS USED IN THE MANUAL

PART I

Company Commander.....	⊕
Second in Command of a Company.....	⊕
Platoon Commander.....	⊕
Supernumerary Officers.....	⊕
Company Warrant Officer.....	⊕
QMS.....	⊕
Platoon Sergeant.....	⊕
Right hand man of a rank.....	⊗
Serviceman.....	□
Rank.....	_____

PART II

(to be issued)

PART III

(to be issued)

## INSTRUCTORS' INFORMATION

### GENERAL

1. The aim of drill and its value towards creating and maintaining a high standard of discipline is outlined in the introduction to the Manual. The following paragraphs contain detailed information for those persons concerned with teaching drill.

### APPEARANCE AND BEARING

2. Since example is usually imitated, the instructor's appearance and bearing must be of the highest standard. When drilling a squad or formation, the instructor will stand in a position where he can best see the movement to be executed and will avoid moving parts of the body unless it is necessary to demonstrate or check an individual. When an instructor demonstrates or moves to or from a squad, he will execute all movements smartly.

### CONDUCT OF LESSON

3. The following method of conducting a drill lesson will normally apply. If the nature of the subject matter to be taught precludes adherence to the sequence, then it will be followed as far as is practicable.

#### a. Preliminaries

Before a lesson commences, the instructor will arrange the squad in a suitable formation and when applicable, give a brief review of the preceding drill lesson.

#### b. Introduction

Explain briefly the position or movement to be taught and its use.

#### c. Lesson

The lesson should be conducted in three stages as follows:

Stage 1. The instructor will give the required word of command loud enough for all to hear and will:

- (1) Demonstrate the complete movement, calling the time aloud.
- (2) Demonstrate and explain in detail the first part of the movement.

### Stage 2

- (1) The squad will practice the first part of the movement individually while the instructor checks and corrects faults.
- (2) The instructor will practice the squad collectively on the first part of the movement.
- (3) The instructor will teach the second and each subsequent part of the movement following the sequence described above.

### Stage 3

The instructor will practice the squad in the complete movement, by numbers, with the squad calling the time aloud.

#### Note:

For basic instruction a squad should not exceed ten men. During platoon and company drill the instructor should have assistant instructors as required.

### INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES

4. The instructor must work continually to improve his standard of teaching. The following sub-paragraphs contain rules which must be adhered to in order to ensure the success of a period of instruction.

- a. Relationship of the Instructor and his Squad. The instructor must set and maintain a high standard of drill and discipline. This can be achieved by his personal example of skill and discipline and by adopting an attitude of FAIRNESS, FIRMNESS and FRIENDLINESS towards the squad.
- b. Demonstrations.
  - (1) The number of times each demonstration is performed will depend on the movement or position to be taught. It is desirable that the squad see each movement or position demonstrated from more than one angle.
  - (2) Demonstrations must be correct in all detail.
  - (3) Arms drill will not be demonstrated using a pace stick and/or cane as a substitute.
- c. Checking. Constant checking and correcting faults is essential. Once a movement or position has been taught, faults will be corrected immediately they occur.

d. Vocabulary.

(1) The instructor should develop a vocabulary of short concise words with which he can impress his squad that the movement must be performed smartly. For example, the words "CRACK", "DRIVE", convey the meaning of the desired degree of smartness in the execution of a movement.

(2) The use of profanity or personal sarcasm is prohibited.

e. Man-handling. Striking or pushing members of a squad by an instructor is prohibited. However, this does not preclude the instructor from assisting a man to correct his position. Care must be exercised at all times to ensure that such assistance is given in a manner which is not objectionable to the man concerned.

f. Rest periods. Short physical rests must be given between exercises during the early stages of training. When the squad is standing easy between exercises, the instructor should exercise them mentally by asking questions. These questions should cover subjects previously taught to the squad.

g. Correction of faults. Faults made by an instructor and noted by a superior on parade must be corrected before the instructor and his squad leave the parade ground, but correction of the instructor by the superior should never take place within earshot of the squad.

CALLING THE TIME

5. The standard timing for drill at the halt will be 40 beats to the minute.

6. During the early stages of training, every member of the squad will be required to shout out the timing when executing movements during instruction.

7. The method of calling the time will be "ONE, TWO, THREE: ONE". All movements are executed on the count of "ONE"; during the pause "TWO, THREE" the squad will remain still.

WORDS OF COMMAND

8. A correct word of command is essential to produce good drill and it must be clear and understood by the squad. Instructors should refrain from deforming the words of command. An example of this is the command "shoulder - arms" which is often given as "shoulder - ipe". Troops find such innovations confusing.

9. Words of command will always be given as commands and with sufficient power of voice to be clearly heard by the squad. A quiet or soft-spoken word of command loses its authority and leads to bad drill.

10. Words of command are divided into "cautionary" which must be clear and explanatory, and "executive" which must be sharp and of a higher pitch than the cautionary. Throughout this manual, words of command are shown in inverted commas. A dash separates the cautionary from the executive. Example: "stand at - ease".

11. Each word of command should allow the same pause between cautionary and executive each time it is given. Although it is not possible to give exactly the same pause in all words of command, pauses should be as consistent in duration as possible.

12. The position of each individual's feet at the time the executive word of command is given will vary slightly, depending upon the distance of each member of the squad from the instructor. The following table indicates the position of the feet when the executive word of command should be heard by the squad. Cautionary words of command on the march should be drawn out four paces.

WORD OF COMMAND	QUICK TIME	SLOW TIME	DOUBLE TIME
"Halt" when marching	Left foot	Left foot	Left foot
"Quick -", "Slow -" or "Double - March" (when required to bring troops into step with marching troops)	"Quick -" on the left foot, "march" on the right foot on successive feet	as for quick time	Right foot
"Right - turn", "in - cline", "form" or "Form - squad"	Left foot	Left foot	Not applicable
"Left - turn", "in - cline", "form" or "Form - squad"	Right foot	Right foot	Not applicable
"About - turn"	Left foot	Left foot	Left foot
"Mark - time"	Left foot	Left foot	Left foot
"Halt" when marking time	Left foot	Left foot	Left foot
"For - ward"	Left foot	Left foot	Left foot
"Change - step"	"step" is given on the right foot	As for quick time	Not applicable
"Break into quick time"	Not applicable	Left foot	As for slow time

WORD OF COMMAND	QUICK TIME	SLOW TIME	DOUBLE TIME
"Break into slow time" from quick time	Left foot	Not applicable	Not applicable
"Break into double time" from quick time	Left foot	Not applicable	Not applicable
"Break into quick time" from double time	Not applicable	Not applicable	Left foot
"Open -" or "Close - order"	Left foot	Left foot	Left foot
Compliments on the march	Left foot	Left foot	Left foot
"Step - out"	Either foot and on successive feet	As for quick time	Not applicable
"Step - short"	As for stepping out		

13. The command "as you were" will be given when any other word of command cannot be used to order a squad to a previous position or to cancel an incorrect order before the action so ordered is completed.

#### LENGTHS OF PACE AND CADENCE

14. a. The lengths of pace are:

- (1) Normal pace in quick, slow and double time (men) - 30 inches
- (2) Normal pace in quick, slow and double time (women) - 27 inches
- (3) Stepping out in quick, slow and double time - 33 inches
- (4) Stepping short in quick and slow time - 21 inches
- (5) Side pace - 10 inches

b. Cadence:

- (1) Paces to the minute in quick time - 120
- (2) Paces to the minute in slow time - 65
- (3) Paces to the minute in double time - 180

- (4) The cadence may be increased for recruit training to 140 paces to the minute.

15. When performing basic foot movements, the knee will be raised so that the toe of the foot is not more than six inches off the ground, the toe under the point of the knee, the ankle relaxed and the foot hanging at its natural angle. To complete this basic movement straighten the leg, lower the foot to the ground so that the ball of the foot reaches the ground first. This movement is done at the cadence as for marching; i.e., in quick time at 120 beats per minute and in slow time at 65 beats per minute. The following must be avoided:

- a. Increasing the cadence.
- b. Stamping the foot.
- c. Heel touching the ground first.
- d. Bending at the waist.

#### MECHANICAL AIDS TO DRILL

16. Metronome. A machine with an audible sound which can be adjusted to indicate the cadence for various drill movements. It may be used by the instructor to establish and maintain the correct cadence. The accuracy of the metronome should be checked frequently with a watch.

17. Pace Stick. A device which may be used by an instructor to measure distance and interval and to measure the length of pace when troops are marching.

## PART I - ELEMENTARY DRILL

### CHAPTER 1

#### SQUAD DRILL AT THE HALT WITHOUT ARMS

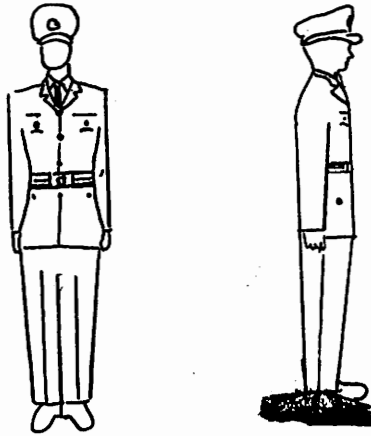
##### 101. FORMATION OF A SQUAD FOR INITIAL INSTRUCTION

1. Members of a squad should normally be in a single rank for elementary instruction. However, they may be formed in a semicircle or in a hollow square.
2. To form a squad in a single rank, a right marker is first placed in position and the remainder fall in, in line with him, each an arm's length interval from the man on his right. On arriving in position, each man takes up his dressing automatically and then stands at ease.

##### 102. POSITION OF ATTENTION

"Atten - tion"

1. The position of attention is a basic drill position adopted by each man when addressing or being addressed by a superior.
2. Heels together and in line with the feet turned out to an angle of approximately 30 degrees; knees braced; body erect with the weight of the body evenly distributed on both feet and the heels; shoulders back and down, level and square to the front; stomach in; chest out; arms hanging straight from the shoulders with the elbows close to the sides; wrists straight; hands closed, backs of the fingers touching the thighs; thumbs straight and to the front close to the forefingers and in line with the seam of the trousers; head up, neck feeling the collar; eyes open, steady and looking to their front at their own height.



Position of Attention  
Front View  
Figure 1-1

Position of Attention  
Side View  
Figure 1-2

3. Common faults:
- a. Strained or exaggerated position.
  - b. Unsteadiness, head and body not erect, movement of the eyes.
  - c. Feet and body not square to the front, heels not closed, feet at an improper angle, legs not braced.
  - d. Arms slightly bent and forward of the prescribed position.
  - e. Backs of the hands to the front.
  - f. Wrists crooked and strained, hands clenched too tightly, thumbs projecting below the forefingers.

**NOTE:**

1. If an article is carried, it will be carried in the left hand or on the left arm.
2. When carrying an overcoat, waterproof coat or oilskin, the garment will be folded in the middle and placed over the left forearm. The left forearm will be placed across the front of the body parallel to the ground.

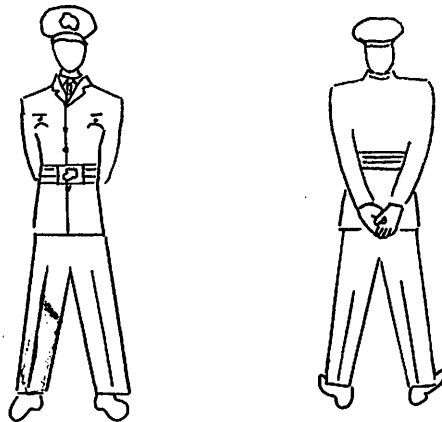


**Position of Attention Carrying a Raincoat  
Figure 1-3**

### 103. QUICK MARK TIME

#### "Mark-time"

1. This movement forms the basis for all foot movement in slow and quick time both at the halt and on the march. At no time will the cadence of this movement be increased. There will be NO stamping of the feet.
2. Marking time is carried out in the same cadence as for marching. Only the legs are moved, the upper portion of the body remaining in the position of attention.
3. On the command "quick mark-time" raise the left knee so that the toe of the left foot is not more than six inches off the ground, the toe under the point of the knee, the ankle relaxed, and the foot hanging at its natural angle. Straighten the leg again to resume the position of attention and as the foot comes to the ground raise the right knee in a similar manner, body erect, shoulders square to the front, arms still at the sides. Continue this action, raising and lowering the legs alternately. The command "halt" is given when the left foot is on the ground, then the right foot is lowered smartly without increasing the cadence and the position of attention is resumed.
4. Common faults:
  - a. Not remaining on the same spot with consequent loss of dressing and interval.
  - b. Movement of the body, shoulders and arms.
  - c. Looking down.
  - d. Increasing the cadence.
  - e. Leaning forward.
  - f. Raising the foot too far back instead of keeping the toe under the point of the knee.



Position of Stand at Ease  
Front View  
Figure 1-4

Position of Stand At Ease  
Rear View  
Figure 1-5

#### 104. STAND AT EASE

"Stand at Ease"

1. The position of stand at ease is normally adopted to permit a small degree of relaxation from the position of attention.

2. To stand at ease from the position of attention, keep the right foot still and the right leg braced, raise the left knee as for marking time, carry the left foot to the left and place it on the ground ten inches from the right foot and at the same time force the arms by the shortest route behind the back without bending the elbows. The cadence is the same as for marking time.

3. The arms behind the back are straight with the back of the right hand in the palm of the left, thumbs crossed, fingers together, hands straight and pointing to the ground. The weight of the body is evenly distributed on both feet as in the position of attention, the body motionless.

4. If a large pack is worn on the back and the rifle is not carried, the arms are held at the sides as in the position of attention.

5. Common faults:

- a. Increasing the cadence.
- b. Stamping the foot.
- c. Incorrect distance between the heels and the heels not in line.
- d. Bending at the waist during the movement.

105. POSITION OF ATTENTION FROM STAND AT EASE

"Atten - tion"

1. To come to attention, keep the right foot still and the right leg braced, raise the left knee as described for marking time and resume the position of attention, at the same time the arms are brought to the sides by the shortest route. The weight of the body is shifted during the leg movement.

2. Common faults:

- a. Increasing the cadence (speed) during the leg movement.
- b. Stamping the foot.
- c. Bending at the waist during the movement.
- d. Allowing the arms to swing out from the body.
- e. Incorrect angle of the feet.

106. STANDING EASY

"Stand - easy"

1. The position of stand easy is ordered when it is desirable to permit troops to relax to a greater degree than that allowed when standing at ease. The word of command is only given when troops are in the position of stand at ease.

2. To stand easy, force the arms to the sides as in the position of attention, observe a regulation pause, relax the limbs, body and head. Handkerchiefs may be used and clothing and equipment adjusted. The feet must not be moved. Unmilitary postures and talking is not permitted.

3. When standing easy, the position of stand at ease is adopted immediately on receipt of a cautionary word of command.

4. Common faults:

a. Moving the feet with consequent loss of dressing.

b. Talking.

c. Extreme slouching.

107. SALUTING WITH THE HAND

"To the front - salute"

1. To salute to the front, bend the right elbow and bring the right hand by the shortest route to the position at the headdress as shown in figures 1-6, 1-7 and 1-8.

2. During the movement, the back of the hand is uppermost with the fingers together and straight. Continue the upward movement with the palm of the hand down. In the position of the salute, the fingers are extended, together with the tip of the second finger touching the side of the right eyebrow, the upper arm (from shoulder to elbow) horizontal. The forearm, wrist and fingers are straight from the elbow to the point where the second finger touches the eyebrow.

3. To return to the position of attention, cut the hand to the side by the shortest route. The hand is closed after the forearm is lowered below shoulder level. The salute is held for a regulation pause before returning to the position of attention.



Saluting to the Front  
Figure 1-6



Saluting to the Right  
Figure 1-7



Saluting to the Left  
Figure 1-8

4. When a serviceman approaches an officer to receive or deliver a message, he shall halt approximately two paces in front of the officer, observe a regulation pause, salute to the front, receive or deliver the message, salute to the front, pause, turn right or left or about, pause, and step off in quick time.

5. Saluting to the right or left flank is the same as saluting to the front except the head and eyes are turned 45 degrees in the required direction simultaneously with the movement of the arm. When saluting to a flank, the person saluting looks directly into the eyes of the person receiving the compliment so far as it is practicable. When a serviceman salutes on the move, he shall commence the salute approximately five paces before reaching the officer and cut the hand away on the first pace after passing him. The left arm is held steady at the side while saluting on the move.

6. Common faults:

a. Coming up on the salute:

- (1) Leaning to the left or straining muscles and leaning backward.
- (2) Elbow too far forward; forearm, wrist and fingers not in a straight line.
- (3) Fingers not together, moving the left arm, pushing the head forward and second finger not touching the side of the eyebrow.

b. Cutting the hand away:

- (1) Dropping the hand before the elbow.
- (2) Not straightening the arm and therefore not resuming a proper position of attention, moving the left hand when cutting the right arm away.

c. Saluting to the right:

- (1) Leaning forward.
- (2) Left shoulder allowed to come forward.
- (3) Right elbow allowed to come forward and drop or fall to the rear.
- (4) Not turning the head to the proper angle.

d. Saluting to the left:

- (1) Turning the shoulder to the left and allowing the right elbow to drop forward.
- (2) Right hand not in the correct position.

108. SALUTING WITHOUT THE HAND

"Eyes - right (left)"

"Eyes - front"

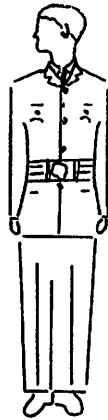
1. Saluting without the hand is applicable to a body of troops on the march when it is required to pay a compliment to a flank. It is also applicable to a serviceman in uniform without headdress, or to a serviceman with headdress carrying an object requiring the use of both hands when he is required to pay a compliment to a flank on the move.

2. A body of troops on the march is given the order "eyes - right (left)" just before the head of the body comes level with the person to be saluted. The guide continues to look to his front to keep direction. The person in charge of the troops salutes with the hand and the remainder turn heads and eyes smartly in the direction ordered.

3. The command "eyes - front" is given when the rear rank is clear of the person receiving the salute. On the command, the leader completes his salute, i.e., drops his arm to the position of attention and the remainder turn their heads and eyes smartly to the front.

NOTE:

Detailed instructions for paying compliments are contained in Part 3 of the manual.



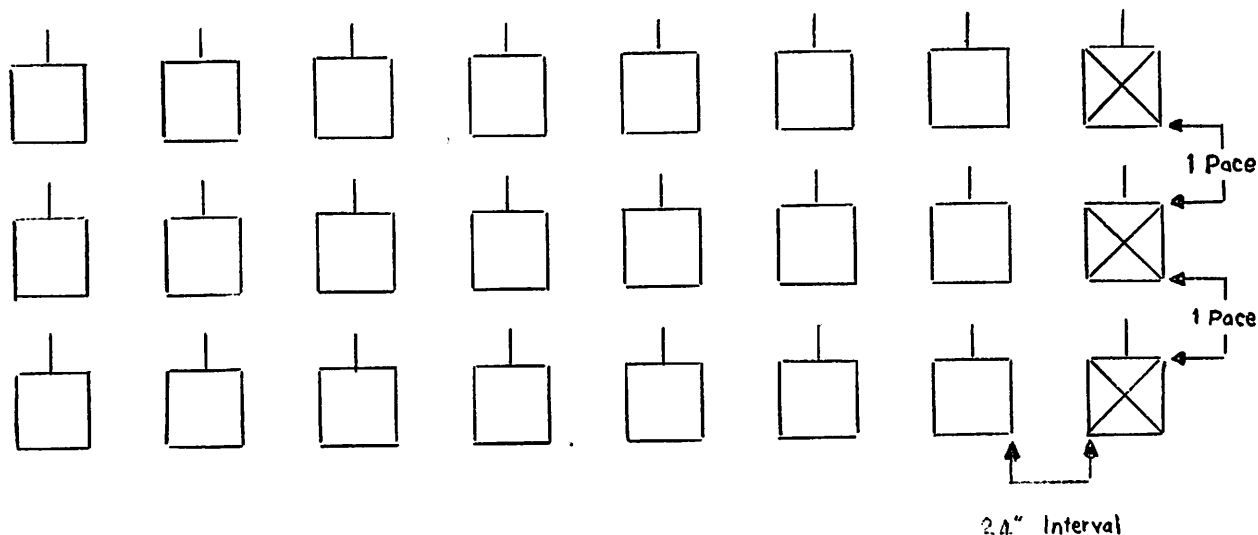
Saluting without the Hand  
Figure 1-9

109. FORMING UP IN THREE RANKS

"Form up in three ranks - move"

1. The members of the squad position themselves in three ranks with a distance of 30 inches between ranks and a 24 inch interval between men.

2. Unless otherwise ordered, the squad positions itself so that the right hand man of the front rank is three paces in front of and facing the instructor.



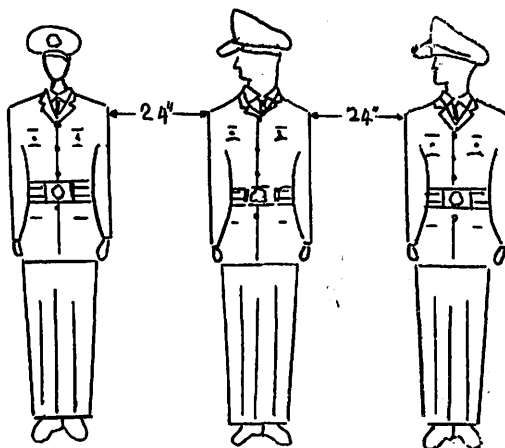
A Squad Formed Up in Three Ranks  
Plate 1

#### 110. DRESSING A SQUAD

"Right (left)- dress"

1. Dressing is defined as the act of taking up correct alignment and covering.
2. When sub units form up, dressing is taken automatically without a word of command. On all other occasions dressing is ordered. Troops may be dressed by either right or left. Automatic dressing is described at paragraph 7 below.
3. Dressing is ordered by the command "right - dress". On the command, each man, except the right hand man of the front rank, takes a 15 inch pace forward and executes a mark time movement with the right foot so that the position of attention is adopted. During the movement the arms are held steady at the sides. When the pace forward is completed, a regulation pause is observed; heads and eyes are turned smartly to the right by all members of the squad except the right hand man of each rank. A regulation pause is observed;

each man then takes up the correct interval, alignment, and covering by taking short quick steps until he is in the correct position. The right hand men of the centre and rear ranks place themselves 30 inches directly behind the man in front.



Dressing to the Right  
Figure 1-10

4. As a guide in moving into correct alignment, each man moves to a position from which he can just see the lower portion of the face of the second man on his right. Each man in the centre and rear ranks glances out of the corner of his eye to ensure that he is standing directly behind the man in front.

5. On the command "eyes - front" heads and eyes are turned smartly to the front.

6. To dress by the left is the same as by the right except heads and eyes are turned to the left and the left hand man of each rank acts as the right hand man when dressing by the right.

7. When dressing is taken up automatically, each man takes up dressing independently without taking the 15 inch pace forward. Heads and eyes remain turned to the right flank until all movement has ceased. On cue from the right hand man of the front rank, heads and eyes are turned to the front in succession. The centre and rear ranks time their movements with the front rank.

8. If dressing is to be taken up without the normal 24 inch interval, the order must be preceded by the caution "close interval". In this case, the men close in to a six inch interval.

9. Common faults:

- a. Jumping forward.
- b. Feet and shoulders not kept square to the front.
- c. Leaning forward when dressing.
- d. Arms permitted to hang loosely at the sides.
- e. Bending at the waist when moving the feet.
- f. Incorrect distance, interval and covering.

#### 111. ORDERING A SQUAD ON PARADE

"On - parade"

1. Prior to moving on parade, the squad forms up in three ranks and stands easy, on or near the edge of the parade ground facing the direction in which it will be required to move. The right hand man of the front rank acts as marker.

2. On the command "right - marker", the squad adopts the position of stand at ease and the marker comes to attention and marches out in quick time, halts three paces from and facing the instructor and stands at ease. The instructor then turns to his right and marches to a position which will place him three paces in front and centre of the location where the squad is to be formed up.

3. On the command "on - parade", the squad, including the right marker, comes to attention. The squad (except the marker), marches forward and halts on the left of, and covering off, the marker, dresses automatically and remains at attention. A regulation pause is observed between all movements.

4. Common faults:

- a. Not observing a regulation pause between movements.
- b. Centre and rear files not acting in time with the front rank.

NOTE: The instructor may designate the number of paces to be taken; it should not exceed fifteen.

## 112. NUMBERING AND PROVING

"Squad - number"

1. On the command "squad - number" the right hand man of the front rank remains still, the remainder of the front rank turn their heads 45 degrees to the right. They number consecutively from the right. As a man shouts his number he turns his head to the front. There is no pause between numbers.

2. Each man in the centre and rear ranks determines his number by taking the number of the front rank man he is covering.

3. When an error in numbering occurs, the instructor may order "as you were" and call out the last correct number. The man so designated repeats his number and the drill of numbering continues. The instructor may also order "as you were" and direct the squad to renumber from the beginning.

4. When an instructor wishes to divide a squad, he calls out the number of men who will become left hand men of the divisions. When the numbers are called, the men "prove" by raising the left forearm parallel to the ground, keeping the elbow still, fingers extended and together, back of the hand to the left. The command is "numbers --, --, -- prove".

5. On the command "numbers - steady", the men who proved cut their hands to the side to the position of attention.

6. Common faults:

- a. Incorrect numbering.
- b. Hesitation in numbering sequence.

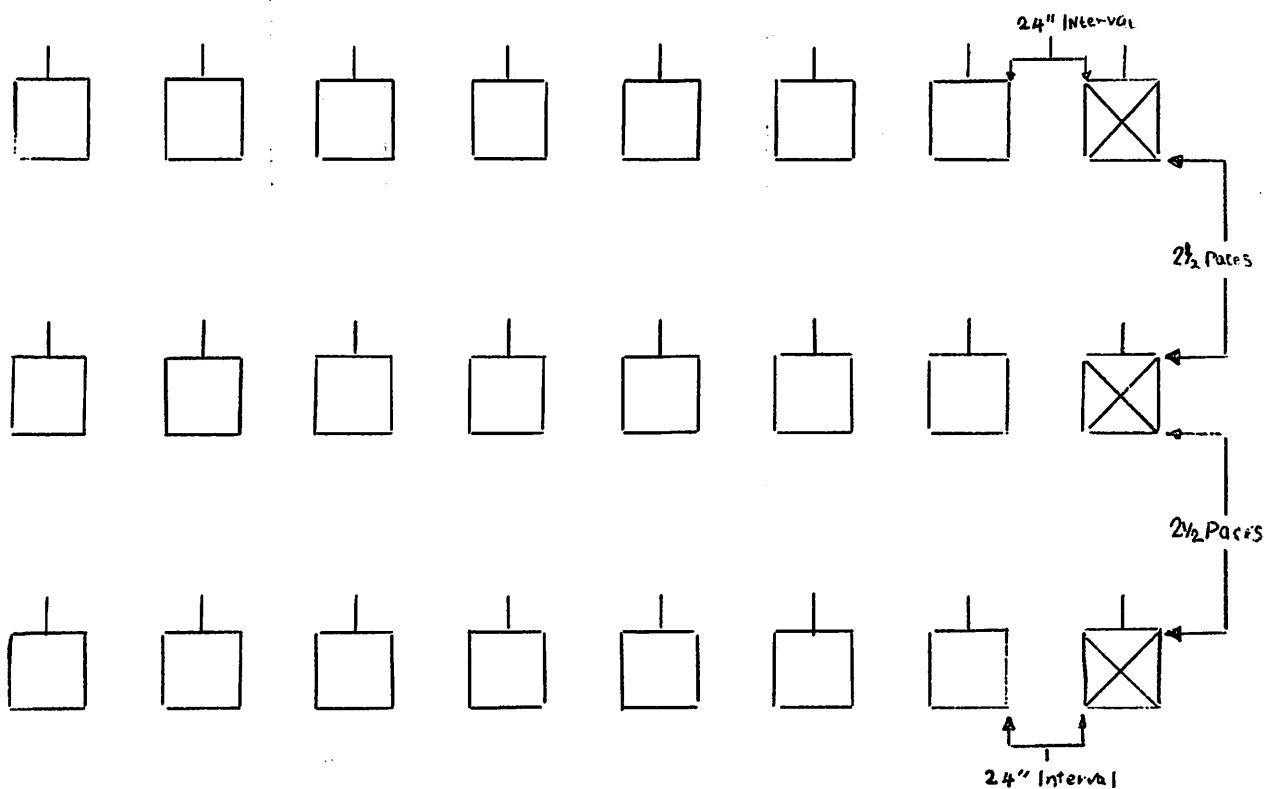
113. OPEN AND CLOSE ORDER MARCH WHEN FORMED IN THREE RANKS

"Open order - march"

"Close order - march"

1. On the command "open order - march", three 15 inch paces are taken to the front by the front rank and the same to the rear by the rear rank. The centre rank stands still.

2. The front and rear ranks step off with the left foot and after taking the three paces adopt the position of attention. Arms are held steady at the side during the movement. The timing for the movement is counted "one, two, three, one".



Squad in Three Ranks at the Open Order  
Plate 2

3. On the command "close order - march", the front and rear ranks reverse the procedure described above.

4. Common faults:

- a. Eyes glancing at the ground.
- b. Moving the arms.
- c. Increasing the cadence.

#### 114. TURNING AND INCLINING AT THE HALT

"Right (left)- turn"

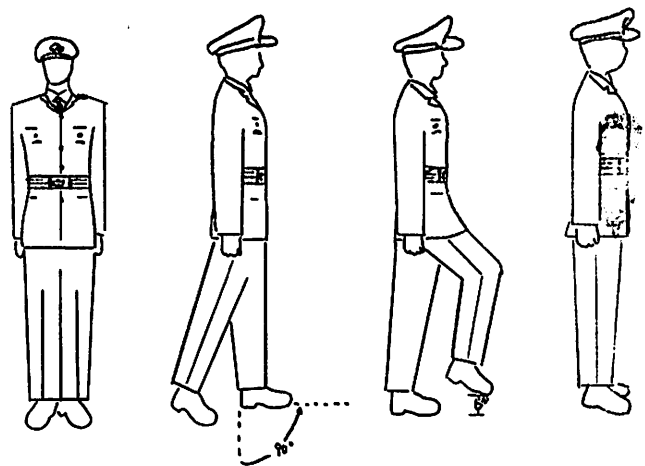
"About - turn"

"Right (left)- incline"

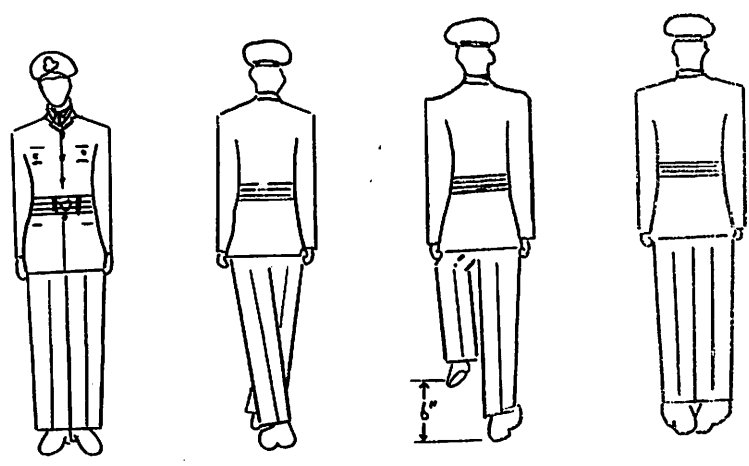
1. Turns and inclines are executed to change direction, right or left turns by 90 degrees, turning about by 180 degrees and inclines by 45 degrees.

2. Turns are executed in two movements. To turn to the right, on the first movement both knees are kept straight while the body turns sharply through an angle of 90 degrees by pivoting on the right heel and left toe. To pivot, the right toe and the left heel are raised slightly with the weight of the body on the right foot. On completion of the pivot, the right foot is placed flat on the ground and the left leg is to the rear with heel raised and both knees braced. On the second movement, execute a mark time movement with the left foot and resume the position of attention. Except for the feet and legs, the body is maintained in the position of attention.

3. The about turn is always executed to the right and is completed the same as the right turn except that the pivot is made through 180 degrees. Balance is maintained by bracing the legs and locking the thighs.



Left Turn  
Figure 1-11



"ONE"

"TWO"

About Turn  
Figure 1-12

4. The left turn is the same as the right turn except that the details for moving the feet and direction are reversed.

5. The right and left inclines are executed in the same manner as the right and left turns except that the change of direction is only 45 degrees.

6. Common faults:

- a. Increasing the cadence during the second movement.
- b. Stamping the feet.
- c. The weight of the body on the rear foot.
- d. Allowing the heel of the forward foot to slide over the ground instead of pivoting.
- e. Moving the arms, particularly when bringing the rear foot forward.
- f. Bending at the waist.
- g. Not making a square turn with the body and shoulders in the first movement.
- h. Incorrect angle of the feet.

#### 115. DISMISSING AND FALLING OUT

"Dis - miss"

"Fall - out"

1. The order to dismiss signifies the end of a parade. "Fall - out" is given for a break during a parade.

2. On the command "dis - miss", the squad turns to the right, observes a regulation pause, marches directly forward three paces and then marches off the parade ground individually in quick time.

3. If an officer is on parade on the command "dis - miss" all men will turn to the right, observe a regulation pause, salute and carry on as detailed in paragraph 2 above.

4. On the command "fall - out", the action is the same as for the dismiss, except that troops will not leave the vicinity of the place of parade or line of march without permission and the troops will not salute.

5. The drill for falling in and falling out an individual in a squad in three ranks is detailed hereunder.

- a. "---- fall - out". On the command, the individual named comes to attention (if armed with a rifle, shoulders arms), marches forward, wheels in the direction required and carries on. If in the centre or rear rank he will pass on the left of the man or men in front of him.
- b. "---- fall - in". On the word of command the individual named will march into his position from the rear of the platoon (at the shoulder, if armed), passing on the left of his file if not in the rear rank, halt and adopt the position of the squad as applicable.

116. SIZING

1. A body of troops may be sized "tallest on the right - shortest on the left" or "tallest on the flanks - shortest in the centre".
2. The drill for sizing a body of troops "tallest on the flanks - shortest in the centre" is as follows:
  - a. On the command "tallest on the right, shortest on the left, in single rank - size", the members of the squad turn right, observe a regulation pause then size themselves accordingly. Except when moving into position, all members of the squad stand at attention, shoulder to shoulder. The instructor will check to ensure the squad is correctly sized and move members as required.
  - b. The command "squad - number" is then given. The squad numbers from right to left.
  - c. When numbering is completed, the command "odd numbers one pace to the front, even numbers one pace to the rear - march" is given.
  - d. When the squad has acted as ordered, the next command is "stand fast the right hand man, odd numbers to the right, even numbers to the left, ranks right and left - turn".
  - e. On the command "form three ranks, quick march", the squad moves forward and forms three ranks. The "number one" remains the right hand man of the front rank. "Number three" becomes the right hand man of the centre rank, "number five" the right hand man of the rear rank and "number seven" becomes the second man of the front rank, etc. Each man halts independently in a position which will give him a 24 inch interval, turns to the front and remains at attention.
  - f. The squad is dressed when all movement is completed.

3. The initial drill for sizing a body of troops with the tallest on the right is the same as paragraph 2a above. The following comments are given:

- a. "Stand fast the right hand man, remainder right - turn".
- b. "Form three ranks, quick - march".

4. When space is limited, troops may be sized in three ranks. The drill for this follows:

- a. On the command "tallest on the right, shortest on the left, in three ranks - size", all turn right, fall out and arrange themselves according to size in the same three ranks.
- b. The squad is then numbered and the command "open order - march" is given.
- c. The next command is "even numbers one pace step back - march" followed by "number ones stand fast, ranks right and left - turn".
- d. On the above command the odd numbers (except the right hand men) turn right and the even numbers turn left.
- e. "Form squad, quick - march". The right file stands fast; the odd numbers march forward, followed by the even numbers, who wheel to the right, forming up in single rank on their original marker.
- f. The men halt in their new positions, face the front and remain at attention.
- g. The squad is then ordered to "close order march".....  
"right - dress".

## CHAPTER 2

### SQUAD DRILL ON THE MARCH WITHOUT ARMS

#### 201. MARCHING AND HALTING IN SLOW TIME

1. All commands to march are given when troops are in the position of attention.

2. The slow march develops balance and good carriage and is traditionally part of the Canadian Forces ceremonial. There are two methods of teaching marching in slow time; both are described below.

#### 3. First Method

- a. On the first movement, shoot the left foot forward 15 inches, toe to the front and pointing toward the ground but just clear of it; upper part of the body erect; arms steady at the sides; weight of the body on the right leg.

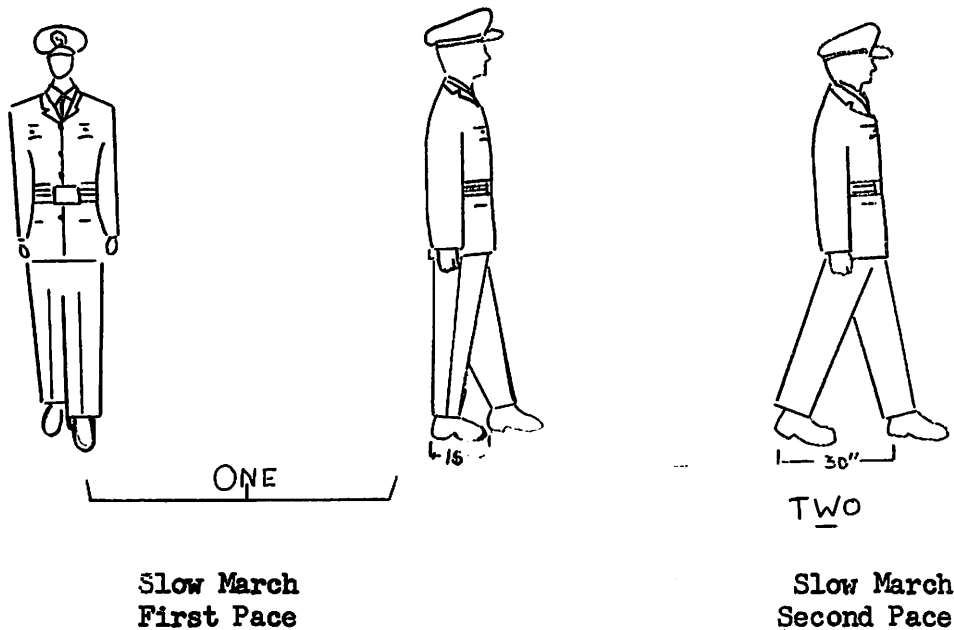


Figure 2-1

- b. The second movement is to complete the 30 inch pace by pushing the left foot forward the additional 15 inches, the ball of the foot touching the ground first bringing the weight of the body onto the left leg with the right leg to the rear and very slightly bent so as to bring the toes just clear of the ground.
- c. On the third movement, bend the right knee further, swing the leg forward naturally before straightening it 15 inches in front of the left foot, toes pointing downwards and just clear of the ground.
- d. On the fourth movement, complete the pace with the right foot as detailed for the left, swinging the leg forward smoothly and without checking when the leg is straightened in front of the body. The ball of the foot must touch the ground first and the body must be kept upright, arms steady at the sides, elbows close in to the body, shoulders still and square to the front. At the completion of this movement the weight is on the right foot, the left leg is to the rear, toes just clear of the ground. The movement may be repeated in succession increasing the tempo until the cadence of 65 beats to the minute is reached.
- e. On the command "squad - halt", take a 30 inch pace with the right foot, a 15 inch pace with the left foot, a mark time movement with the right foot and assume the position of attention.
- f. When the basic movements have been learned, the squad should be practiced in marching in slow time without pausing between movements.

4. Second Method. The following is suggested for use when members of a squad experience difficulty in mastering the slow march by the first method.

- a. The squad is ordered to stroll along at a rate of approximately 65 paces to the minute, arms held behind the back.
- b. The squad is ordered to point the toes down and forward, making certain that each foot is not checked as it is brought forward.
- c. The squad is then ordered to hold the arms at the sides while marching; faults are checked and positions corrected until the squad can march correctly in slow time.

5. Common faults:

- a. Heels touching the ground first.
- b. Elbows not held to the sides.
- c. Hands holding the trousers and moving at each pace.
- d. Hesitating during the forward movement of the leg.

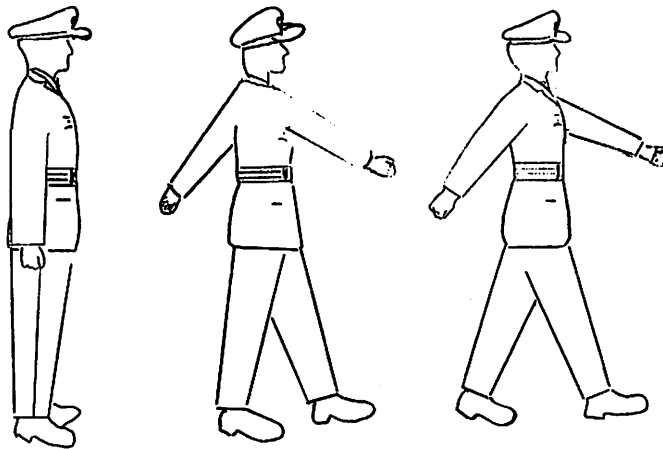
e. Leaning back.

f. Looking down.

202. MARCHING AND HALTING IN QUICK TIME

"Quick - march"

1. On the command "quick - march", step off a 15 inch pace with the left foot, at the same time swing the right arm forward and the left arm to the rear. The length of pace is measured from heel to heel. All subsequent paces will be normal.



Quick March  
Figure 2-2

Quick March First Movement

2. The heel touches the ground first, the knee is kept straight, each leg is swung forward successively in a straight line; arms are swung freely, straight from front to rear, reaching the extremity of their swing each time the heel strikes the ground.

3. The arms are kept straight and swung from the shoulder, waist high both front and rear, wrists straight, hands closed with the thumbs to the front as in the position of attention; shoulders still and square to the front.

4. On the command "halt", check the forward movement by placing the right foot flat on the ground using the ball of the foot as a brake. Complete a 15 inch pace with the left foot, execute a mark time movement with the right foot and adopt the position of attention. The arms are cut to the side during the last movement. The movement will be done in the marching cadence throughout.

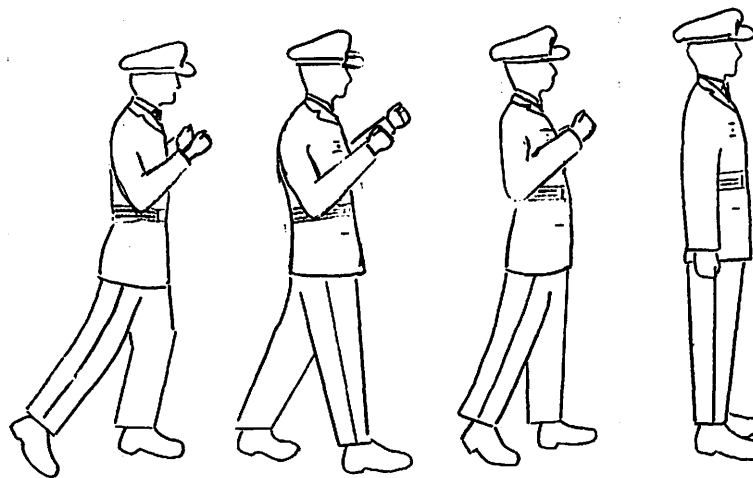
5. Common faults:

- a. Lack of rhythm and loss of cadence.
- b. Scraping the heels.
- c. Looking down when marching and halting.
- d. Swaying immediately after the halt.
- e. Stamping and increasing the cadence during the halt.

203. MARCHING AND HALTING IN DOUBLE TIME

"Double - march"

1. Step off with the left foot a full pace and double on the toes, inclining the body slightly forward but keeping the head erect. Heels are not to be raised. The arms should be bent at the elbow with the forearm at an angle of about 45 degrees with the upper arm, the fists clenched and arms swung straight to the front and rear.



Marching and Halting in Double Time  
Figure 2-3

2. The command "halt" is given as the right foot comes to the ground. The halt is completed in three full paces, the right foot being brought to the left without stamping after the third pace; at the same time the arms are cut to the sides as in the position of attention.

3. Common faults:

- a. Swinging the arms across the body.
- b. Swinging the shoulders.
- c. Over-balancing on the halt.

#### 204. STEPPING OUT AND STEPPING SHORT

"Step - out"

"Step - short"

1. Troops may be ordered to step out when it is desired to gain ground without increasing cadence, or to step short to lose ground when marching in either quick or slow time.

2. On the command "step - out", the pace is completed, followed by paces increased three inches until the command "quick (slow) - march" is given. When stepping out, it is necessary to lean forward slightly. The marching cadence is not altered.

3. On the command "step - short", the pace is completed, followed by paces shortened nine inches until the command "quick (slow) - march" is given.

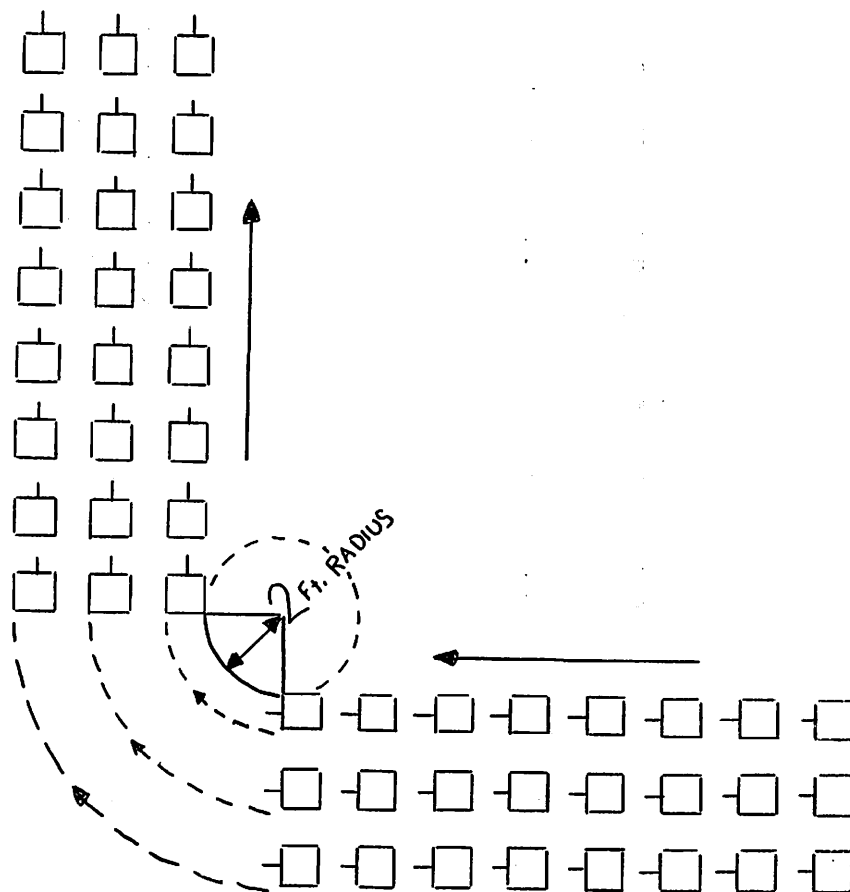
#### 205. MARCHING AND WHEELING IN THREES

"Right (left) - Wheel"

1. Marching in threes should first be taught in slow time. The instructor must explain the use of the cautionary words of command "advance" and "retire" and also the directing flank. The cautionary words of direction are established from the original frontage adopted by the squad on forming up on parade; i.e., to advance, the squad

would turn in the direction of its front; to retire it would turn to the rear. During practice the following points will be frequently checked:

- a. The distance between men, front to rear, is arms length (waist high) plus 12 inches.
- b. The length of pace.
- c. The dressing by the flank directed.
- d. That arms are swung in time with the man in front.
- e. That the arm reaches to the top of its swing to the front as the opposite heel strikes the ground.
- f. That lost distance and dressing are regained gradually over a distance of several paces.
- g. That the first pace on stepping off and the last pace with the left foot when halting are 15 inches.



Changing Direction by Wheeling  
Plate 3

2. On the command "right (left) - wheel", the inner man wheels on the circumference of a circle two feet in radius, changing direction by 90 degrees.

3. The speed of the wheel is governed by the inner man who shortens his pace, the outer men glance inwards and maintain their dressing by adjusting their length of pace as required. When the wheel has been completed files resume the normal length of pace.

4. Files in rear march straight to their front and follow on the ground covered by the leading files. When the squad is halted or ordered to mark time, and only part of the squad has wheeled in the new direction, men remain in their positions unless the command "rear files cover" is given. If the command "rear files cover" is given, the files at the rear cover off the files that are facing the new direction.

5. When it is desired to wheel less than an angle of 90 degrees, the word of command "for - ward" is given when the leading file is facing the required direction. The squad then leads straight on.

6. When it is desired to wheel through more than an angle of 90 degrees, the command "right (left) - wheel" is repeated.

7. Common faults:

- a. A tendency for the files in the rear to swing out and away from the wheeling point.
- b. Failure of the inner man to bring around each file.
- c. Loss of distance due to the outer men not stepping out.

206. PACES TO THE FRONT, TO THE REAR AND TO THE SIDE

"-- paces to the front (to the rear) - march"

"-- paces to the left (to the right) - march"

1. When troops in line are required to move a short distance to the front, to the rear or to a flank, the following drill will apply.

2. "-- paces to the front (to the rear) - march". Step off with the left foot, taking a 15 inch pace, arms steady at the sides as in the position of attention. When the designated number of paces has been taken, the squad resumes the position of attention. Normally the movement is not used if the distance to be moved exceeds four paces.

3. "-- paces to the left (to the right) - march". Carry the foot ten inches to the side as required for stand at ease, resume the position of attention with the opposite foot. The movement is carried out in the normal marching cadence. Except for the movement of the legs the body remains in the position of attention.

4. The side pace should not be ordered when the distance required to move exceeds four paces. When the distance is greater, troops should be turned and marched the required distance.

5. Common faults:

- a. Uneven pace causing loss of covering and dressing.
- b. Rushing the movements so that an increased length of pace is taken.
- c. Bending the knee when taking the pace forward.
- d. Loss of cadence and stamping.
- e. Bending at the waist.

207. TURNING AND DIAGONAL MARCHING IN SLOW TIME

"Left (right) - turn"

"Left (right) - incline"

"About - turn"

1. Turns on the march are executed to change direction without wheeling. The angle of the change of direction for turns and inclines on the march is the same as for those at the halt.

2. During all turns on the march the prescribed marching position is maintained. The turn is made squarely to the new direction; covering, distance, dressing and interval is corrected by each member immediately after turning or inclining.

3. Turns and inclines on the march include two parts; an action to check the forward movement and actions to change direction. Since most men are right-footed, the left turn should be taught first.

4. "Left - turn". On the first movement take a 15 inch check pace with the left foot. On the second movement make a mark time pace with the right foot at the same time pivot 90 degrees to the left on the ball of the left foot adopting the position of attention. On the third movement step off with the left foot and continue marching.

5. The right turn is the same as the left turn, but substituting right for left.

6. The drill for left and right inclines is the same as for left and right turns except the turn is made through an angle of 45 degrees.

7. "About - turn". The first and second movement are the same as the first and second movement of the right turn. On the third movement pivot 90 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot, make a mark time movement with the right foot and adopt the position of attention. On the fourth movement mark time one pace with the left foot, on the fifth movement mark time one pace with the right foot, step off with the left foot and continue marching.

8. Common faults:

- a. Stamping and increasing the cadence.
- b. Not making a full and square turn with head and shoulders.
- c. Allowing the hands and arms to swing away from the position of attention.
- d. Not stepping off in the new direction in the proper cadence.

208. TURNING AND DIAGONAL MARCHING IN QUICK TIME

1. Turnings and inclines on the march in quick time are the same as in slow time except that on the second movement the arms are cut to the sides and are swung again on the first pace in stepping off.

2. Common faults:

- a. Stamping the feet and increasing the cadence.
- b. Bending from the waist when bending the knee.
- c. Looking down.
- d. Failing to check the arms on the second movement and to swing the arms on the first "stepping off" pace.
- e. Allowing the arms to swing away from the body when they should be held still.

209. MARKING TIME, FORWARD AND HALT IN SLOW, QUICK AND DOUBLE TIME

1. "Slow mark time" (from the halt). As described in para 103 except that the knee will be raised until the upper leg is parallel to the ground. The cadence is 65 to the minute.

2. "Halt". The command "halt" is given when the left foot is on the ground, then the right foot is lowered smartly without increasing the cadence and the position of attention is resumed.

3. Mark time when marching in slow time. On the first movement take a 15 inch check pace with the right foot, place it flat on the ground using it as a brake, stop the forward movement and straighten the body. Second movement, take up marking time with the left foot.

4. Forward from marking time - "for - ward". Complete a mark time pace with the right foot and step off with the left.

5. Quick mark time from the halt. The same as for slow mark time except that the toe is not raised more than six inches from the ground.

6. Mark time when marching in quick time. "Mark - time". On the first movement take a 15 inch check pace with the right foot, place it flat on the ground using it as a brake, stop the forward movement and straighten the body. Second movement, take up marking time with the left foot, at the same time cut the arms to the sides.

7. Forward from marking time in quick time. "For - ward". Complete a mark time pace with the right foot and step off with the left foot and swing the arms.

8. Mark time when marching in double time. As for quick time, except that the ball of the foot only is placed on the ground and the arms are kept to the side in the bent position. The cadence of double marching is maintained.

9. Halt when marching in double time. As for quick time, at the same time cutting the arms to the side. The word of command "halt" is given in both cases as the left foot comes to the ground after which three more paces are taken. These three paces are required to check the rapid movement of the body before adopting the position of attention. It is, however, normal to break into quick time before ordering halt from double time.

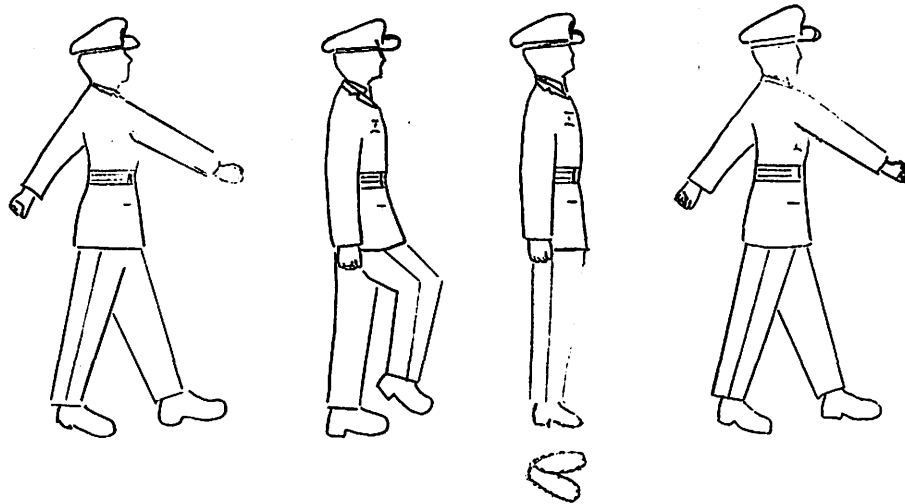
10. Common faults:

- a. Stamping the foot and increasing the cadence.
- b. Failing to stop the forward movement on the check pace.
- c. Not remaining on the same spot while marking time.
- d. Allowing the arms and shoulders to move.
- e. Looking down.
- f. Toes not pointing down.
- g. Toes not the proper distance from the ground.

210. CHANGING STEP IN SLOW AND QUICK TIME

"Change - step"

1. To change step in slow time, the order is given on the right foot. Complete the pace with the left foot, make a mark time movement with the right foot in quick time, step off with the left foot in slow time and continue marching.
2. The change step in quick time is given on the right foot. Complete the pace with the left foot, make a mark time movement with the right foot in double quick time, at the same time cutting the arms to the side. Step off with the left foot in quick time swinging the arms and continue marching.
3. The change step when marking time is given on the right foot. Make a mark time pace with the left foot, two mark time paces with the right foot and take up marking time again with the left foot. All movements are done in the cadence of marching.



Change Step in Quick Time  
Figure 2-4

4. Common faults:

- a. Not raising the knee.
- b. Not taking a full pace on the third movement when marching.
- c. Body rolling.
- d. Increasing the cadence.

211. BREAKING INTO SLOW, QUICK AND DOUBLE TIME

"Break into -- time - march"

- 1. To break into quick time from slow time, the command is given on the left foot, complete a further pace with the right foot and step off with the left foot in quick time, swinging the arms.
- 2. To break into slow time from quick time, the word of command is given on the left foot. Take a 15 inch check pace with the right foot, arms swinging. Step off with the left foot in slow time and cut the arms to the side in the same cadence (slow time).
- 3. To break into double time from quick time, the command is given on the left foot. Take a pace with the right foot in quick time, swing the left leg forward in double time and at the same time move the arms to their position for doubling. Retain the length of pace at 30 inches.
- 4. To break into quick time from double time, the word of command is given on the left foot. Take three more paces in double time, the last being a check pace, step off in quick time with the left foot and swing the arms.

5. Common faults:

a. Breaking into quick time:

- (1) Taking the first pace too hurriedly and failing to get correct cadence at the start.
- (2) Failing to swing the left arm to the rear.

b. Breaking into slow time:

- (1) Failing to stop the forward movement with the right foot.
- (2) Leaning backwards.
- (3) Loss of dressing and covering.
- (4) Failing to cut the arms to the side in correct cadence.

- c. Breaking into double time from quick time:
  - (1) Relaxing control of the body.
  - (2) Loss of rhythm.
  - (3) Failing to adopt the proper position with the arms.

212. MARCHING AND WHEELING IN LINE IN SLOW AND QUICK TIME

1. Marching in line should be taught first in slow time. The instructor must explain the use of the cautionary words of command "advance" and "retire" and also the directing flank. The cautionary words of direction are established from the original frontage adopted by the squad on forming up on parade, i.e., to advance, the squad would move in the direction of its front; to retire, it would move to the rear. During practice, the length of pace and distance between ranks must be checked frequently.
2. The instructor should first demonstrate and then practice the squad in the following:
  - a. Selecting an object in the distance to march on, in order to keep a straight line of advance.
  - b. Keeping interval and dressing.
  - c. Regaining lost interval and dressing gradually.
  - d. Stepping off with a 15 inch pace and halting so that dressing is not lost.
3. The drill for wheeling is detailed in section 205. Wheeling in line is not normally executed when there are more than six men in line.
4. Common faults:
  - a. Failure to maintain correct interval, distance and dressing.
  - b. Making a sudden spurt to regain lost dressing.
  - c. Stepping off and halting with an uneven and incorrect length of pace.
  - d. Turning the head instead of glancing from the corner of the eye to dress.

## 213. TAKING OPEN AND CLOSE ORDER ON THE MARCH IN SLOW AND QUICK TIME

"Open - order"

"Close - order"

1. On the command "open - order", the centre rank marks time two paces and leads on with the left foot. The rear rank marks time four paces and leads on with the left foot. This gives three paces distance between ranks.

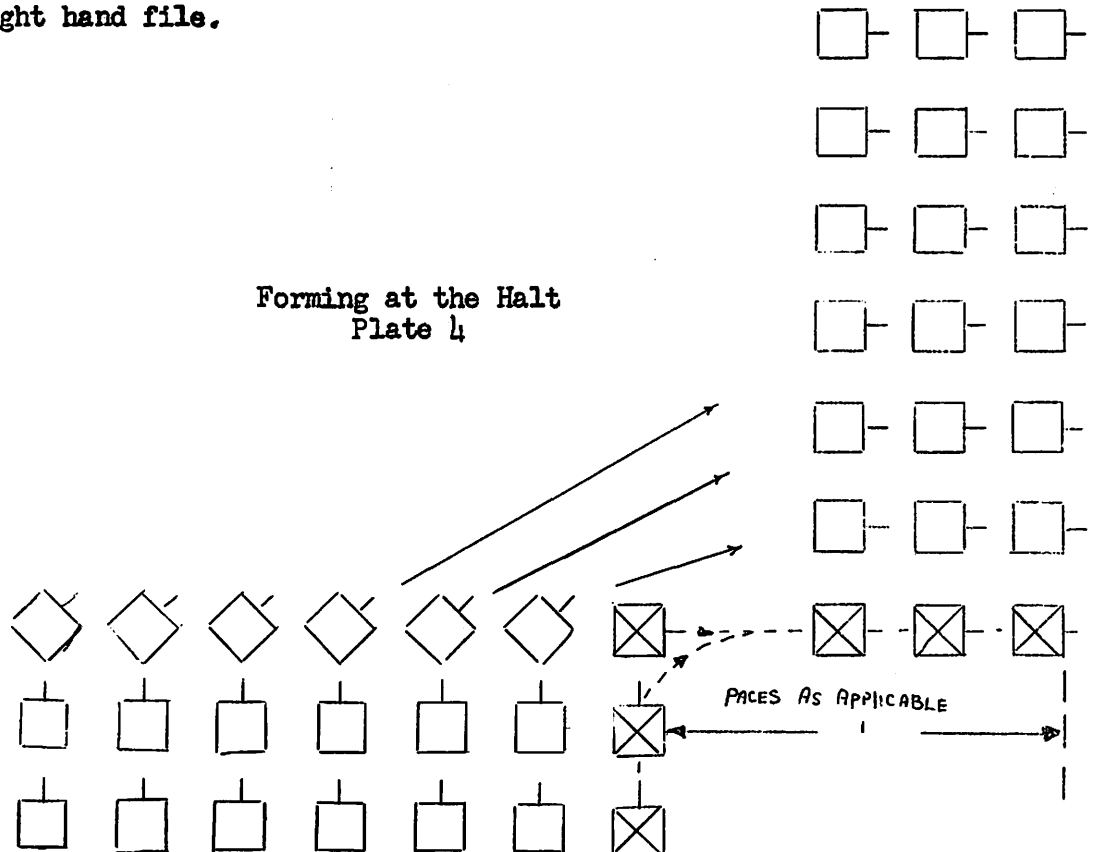
2. On the command "close - order", the front rank marks time four paces and the centre rank marks time two paces.

3. To take open order when in two ranks, the rear rank marks time two paces; to take close order, the front rank marks time two paces.

## 214. CHANGING DIRECTION BY FORMING AT THE HALT AND ON THE MARCH

"Change direction right (left), right (left) - form"

1. To change direction when halted in line. On the command "right - form" the right hand man of the front rank turns right, the remainder of the front rank right incline. All other members of the squad stand still. On the command "quick (slow) - march", the right hand man marches forward five paces and halts or four paces and marks time depending on the cautionary word of command given; the other two men of the first file conform by wheeling behind him facing the new direction, one pace from each other. The remainder wheel to face the new direction and dress on the right hand file.

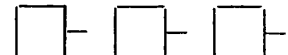


2. When the cautionary word of command "at the halt" is given, members of the squad halt on reaching their new positions. When it is not given, they mark time and may then be given the command "for - ward" or "halt".

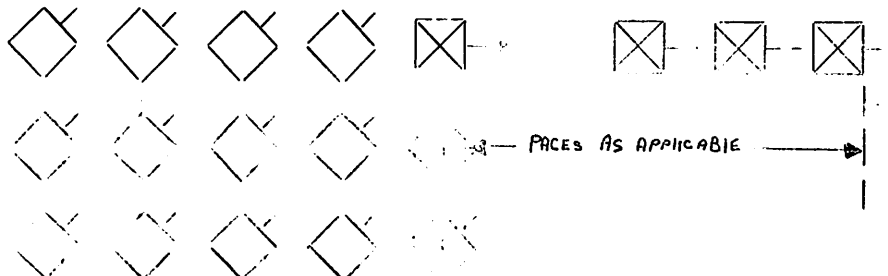
3. The left form is executed in a similar manner except right for left is substituted.

4. To change direction by forming on the march in line:

- a. If "right - form" is ordered the right hand man turns right, marches forward five paces and marks time.
- b. If "at the halt right - form" is ordered, the right hand man turns right, marches forward four paces and halts.
- c. If "left - form" is ordered the left hand man turns left, marches forward four paces and marks time.
- d. If "at the halt left - form" is ordered, the left hand man turns left, marches forward five paces and halts.
- e. The remainder of the squad make a right incline or left incline as ordered, the executive word of command is given as for the left or right turn, each file inclines executing the leg movement and marches to face the new direction, marking time or halting as ordered file by file when in position. Files will act individually and not attempt to maintain dressing with the file on their right or left.



Forming on the March  
Plate 5



5. Common faults:

- a. Failing to maintain correct interval.
- b. Increasing the rate of march on the outer flank or when marking time.

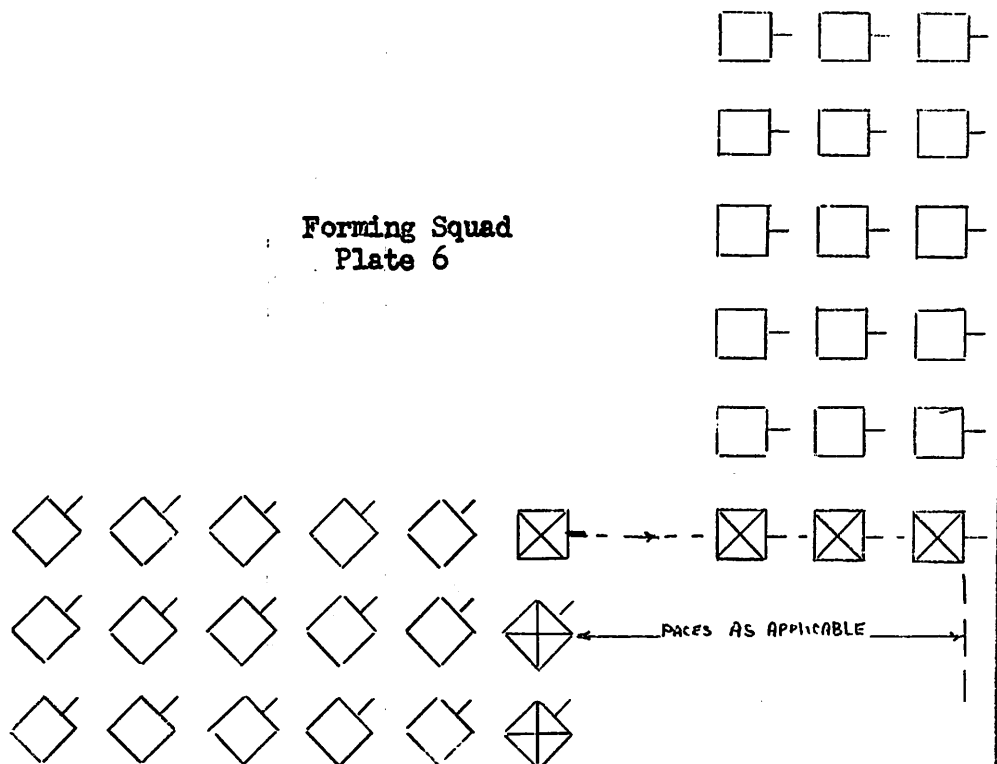
- c. Increasing the length of pace.
- d. Failing to halt or mark time on the correct foot.
- e. Failing to halt or mark time file by file.

215. FORMING A SQUAD IN LINE FROM THE HALT AND ON THE MARCH

"On the left (right) form - squad"

1. A body of troops halted, facing a flank in threes or moving to a flank, forms squad, platoon, etc., to change its formation to "line" without changing direction.

2. To form squad on the left from the halt to the halt, the word of command is "at the halt, on the left, form - squad". The left hand man of the leading section (pivotman) of threes stands fast, the remainder left incline. On the command "slow (quick) - march", the pivotman marches forward five paces and halts; the remainder march to their correct places in line and halt.



3. When the cautionary word of command "at the halt" is not given, the pivot man marches forward four paces and marks time and the squad marks time at the completion of the movement.

4. To form squad on the right, substitute right for left. The pivot man now takes five paces and marks time or four paces and halts.

5. When the command "on the left form - squad" is given on the march, the left hand man continues to move forward five paces after the executive word of command and halts or four paces and marks time. The remainder of the squad make a left incline on the executive word of command and march to their correct places in line.

6. To form squad on the right on the march, substitute left for right. The pivot man marches forward four paces and halts or five paces and marks time.

7. Common faults:

- a. The pivot man reacting the same as the remainder of the squad.
- b. Increasing the rate of march and length of pace by the men in the rear files.
- c. Failing to halt or mark time on the correct foot.

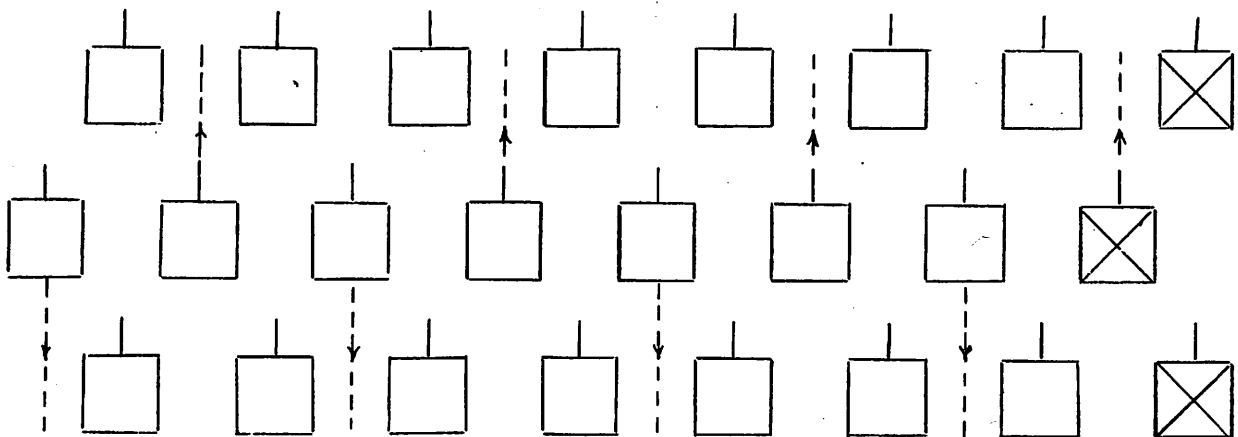
## 216. FORMING TWO RANKS FROM THREE RANKS AND REFORMING IN THREE RANKS

"Form two - ranks"

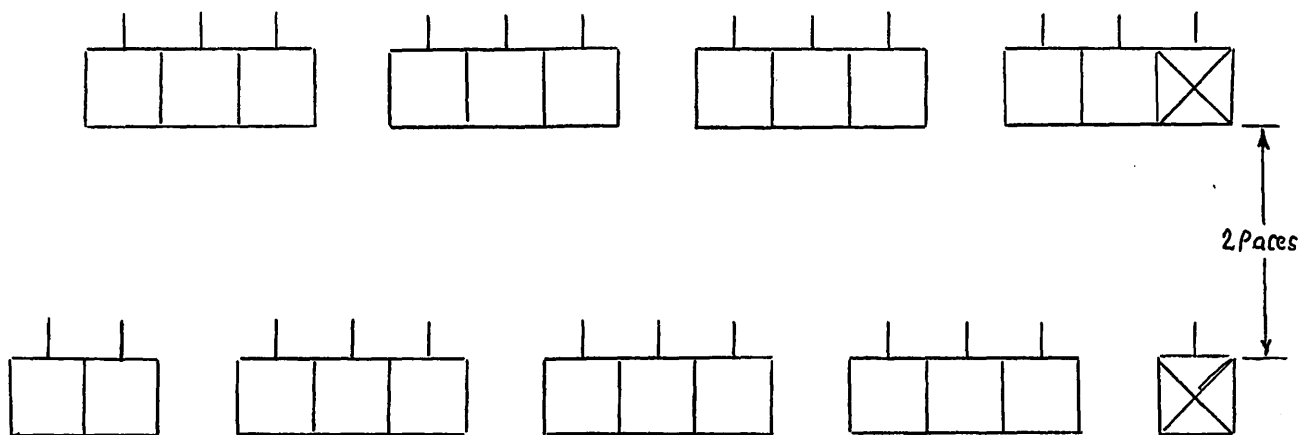
"Form three - ranks"

1. When forming two ranks, only the centre rank will move. The blank file when applicable is the second file from the left, rear rank.

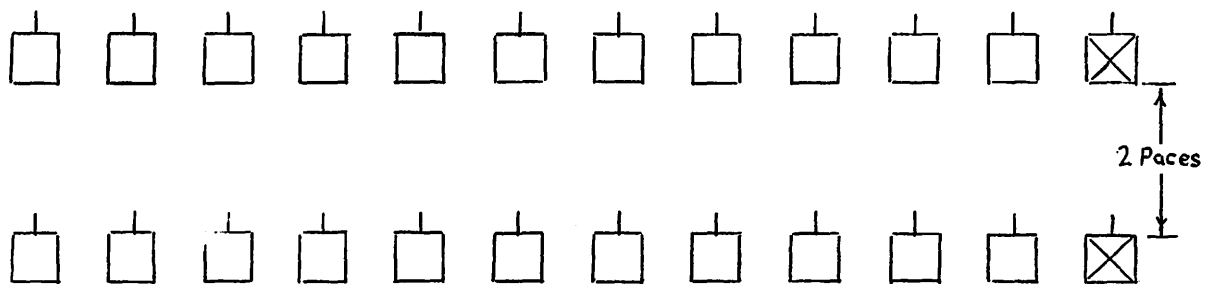
2. The drill should be taught in three movements, after the squad has numbered.



Forming Two Ranks, First Movement  
Plate 7



Forming Two Ranks, Second Movement  
Plate 8



A Squad Dressed in Two Ranks  
Plate 9

NOTE: The squad is dressed in two ranks at close interval on completion of the third movement.

- a. On the first movement, the centre rank carries out a 24 inch side pace to the left.
  - b. Shift the full weight of the body to the left foot, bring the right foot in close to the left but not on the ground. Without pausing, odd numbers take a 30 inch pace forward with the right foot and even numbers take a 30 inch pace to the rear with the right foot, transferring the weight of the body to the right foot.
  - c. On the third movement resume the position of attention with the left foot.
3. Odd numbers fill the intervals of the front rank, even numbers the intervals of the rear rank.
4. When there is a blank file in the centre rank, the left hand man of that rank carries out the reverse of the above, i.e., if he is an odd number, he acts as an even number and vice versa.
5. In the case of a squad with a blank file in the centre and rear rank the left hand man of the centre rank will always go to the rear.
6. The command "in two ranks right - dress" is given after the third movement is completed. The normal drill for dressing is carried out; the rear rank remains two 30 inch paces in rear of the front rank.
7. To reform in three ranks, the original centre rank men act as follows: those in the front rank take a 30 inch pace to the rear; those in the rear rank take a 30 inch pace to the front. The right foot is then brought back or forward to the left foot but not to the ground, and without pausing, the right foot is moved out a 24 inch side pace to the right. Centre rank men then resume the position of attention. Dressing is ordered at the completion of the movement.

NOTE: This movement is done in quick time cadence throughout.

8. Common faults:

- a. Centre rank men not knowing their correct numbers.
- b. Incorrect interval in three ranks, thereby not leaving room for the centre rank to move into (the squad should be dressed before forming two ranks).
- c. Not carrying the left foot far enough to the left in the first movement, thereby causing collisions and uneven covering.

- d. Not taking a full pace on the second movement, resulting in uneven alignment.
- e. Placing the right foot on the ground during the beginning of the second movement.
- f. Loss of cadence.

## 217. FORMING SIX RANKS FROM THREE RANKS AND REFORMING IN THREES

### "Form six - ranks"

1. The platoon is formed up in three ranks at the open order and numbered. A minimum of 48 men are used to form sixes.
2. On the command "form six - ranks", even numbers take one 30 inch pace to the rear with the left foot and bring the right foot close to the left but not touching the ground and without pausing, take a 24 inch side pace to the right. The left foot is then brought to the right as in the position of attention. The movement is done in quick time cadence.
3. The command "right - dress" is then given and normal intervals and distance (as in three ranks) are taken up.
4. To reform three ranks. The original even numbered men reverse the procedure, by taking a 24 inch side pace to the left and a 30 inch pace forward. In this case, the left foot is brought up to the right in the final movement to adopt the position of attention.
5. Dressing should be ordered on completion of the movement.

## 218. OPEN AND CLOSE ORDER MARCH WHEN FORMED IN SIX RANKS

### "Open order - march"

### "Close order - march"

1. On the command "open order - march":
  - the first rank marches forward five paces
  - the second rank marches forward three paces
  - the third rank marches forward one pace
  - the fourth rank marches to the rear one pace
  - the fifth rank marches to the rear three paces
  - the sixth rank marches to the rear five paces
2. On the command "close order - march", the procedure for open order march is reversed.
3. All paces are 30 inches, the movement is done in quick time cadence.

219. OPEN AND CLOSE ORDER MARCH WHEN FORMED IN TWO RANKS

"Open order - march"

"Close - order march"

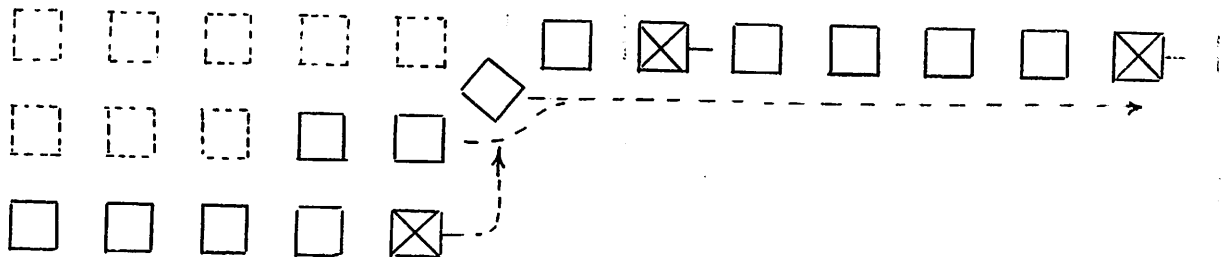
1. On the command "open order - march" the front rank stand fast and the rear rank takes three 15 inch paces to the rear.
2. On the command "close order - march" the front rank stands fast and the rear rank takes three 15 inch paces forward to resume its position.

NOTE: The movement is done in quick time cadence.

220. SQUAD FACING A FLANK IN THREES FORMING SINGLE FILE AND REFORMING THREES

"Form single file from the left (right), quick - march"

1. To form single file when halted, the directing flank steps off in single file in quick time, on order, and the remainder mark time and lead off in single file when the rank on the left (right) is clear.



Forming Single File from Threes  
Plate 10

2. To form single file on the march, the word of command "form single file from the left (right), remainder mark - time" is given. On the executive word of command "time", the directing rank leads straight on, the remainder mark time and lead off when the rank on the left (right) is clear.

3. Single file may be formed by ordering the centre rank to lead and stating the sequence to be followed, i.e., centre rank followed by the front rank.

4. To reform three ranks when halted. On the command "on the right (left), reform threes, remainder quick - march", the rank leading the single file stands fast, the remainder step off and reform three ranks, halting automatically when they regain their positions in threes.

5. To reform three ranks on the march. On the command "on the right (left) reform threes, front rank mark - time", the rank leading the single file marks time, the remainder follow until threes are reformed and all are marking time. From this position, the command "halt" or "for - ward" is given.

6. The caution "at the halt" may be given. In this case, the rank leading the single file halts, and the remainder march into position of threes and halt automatically on arrival.

#### 221. SQUAD IN LINE MARCHING OFF IN SINGLE FILE AND REFORMING LINE

"Advance in single file from the right, quick - march"

"On the left, reform line, remainder quick - march"

1. When the squad is halted, the right hand file marches forward in quick time, the remainder mark time, marching forward in succession of files from the right to form single file. The second and subsequent files wheel to cover off the right hand file.

2. To reform, the original right hand file stands fast, the remainder march to their original positions in line and halt.

3. To form single file on the march, the right hand file leads on, the remainder mark time and go forward when the last man of the preceding file passes the head of the file to follow.

4. To reform three ranks on the march, the original right hand file halts or marks time, depending on the order; the remainder march to their original positions in line and halt or mark time.

#### 222. OBSTACLES

1. If a squad approaches an obstacle and an order is not given to divert by wheeling, turning, etc., the squad will mark time until a command to change direction is given.

## CHAPTER 3

### PLATOON DRILL

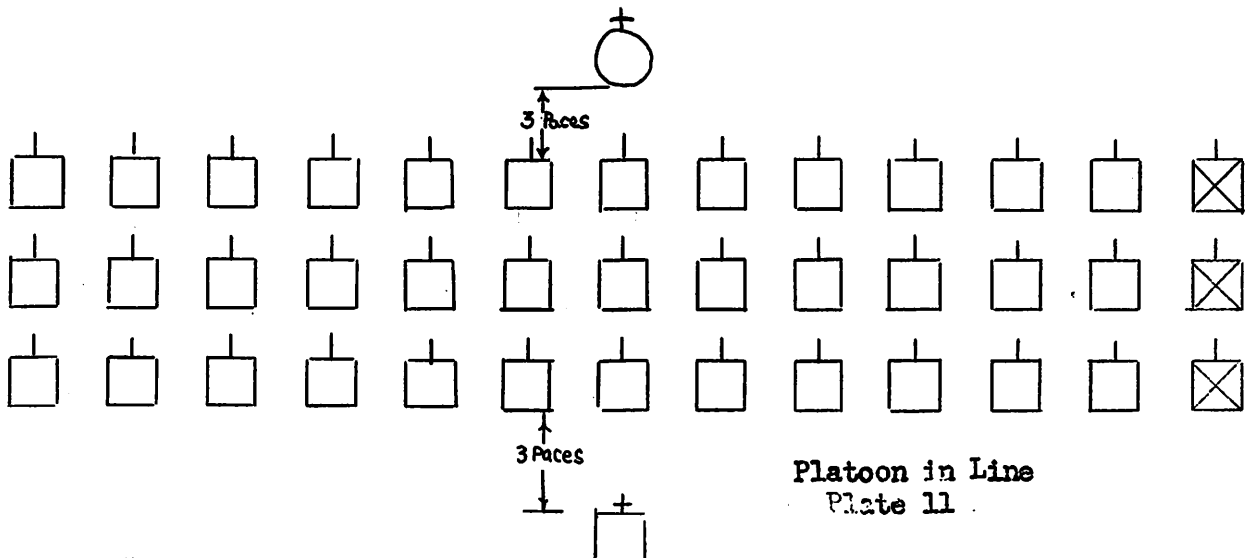
#### 301. INTRODUCTION TO PLATOON DRILL

1. The aim of platoon drill is to enable a platoon to carry out drill movements as part of a company.
2. Although the words of command and detail in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter specifically refer to movements executed in quick time, platoon drill may also be executed in slow and double time. Movements detailed may also be executed using either flank except during a wheel when dressing is taken from the inner flank.
3. Basic instructions for exercising a squad contained in the preceding chapters of this manual are applicable to platoon drills.
4. Officers and those persons in supernumerary ranks required to change positions during platoon drill at the halt, move in quick time; on the march they move in quick time by the shortest route, preferably during a wheel.
5. When parading with arms, after calling the platoon to attention, it is normal to order "shoulder - arms" before moving off.

#### 302. PLATOON FORMATIONS

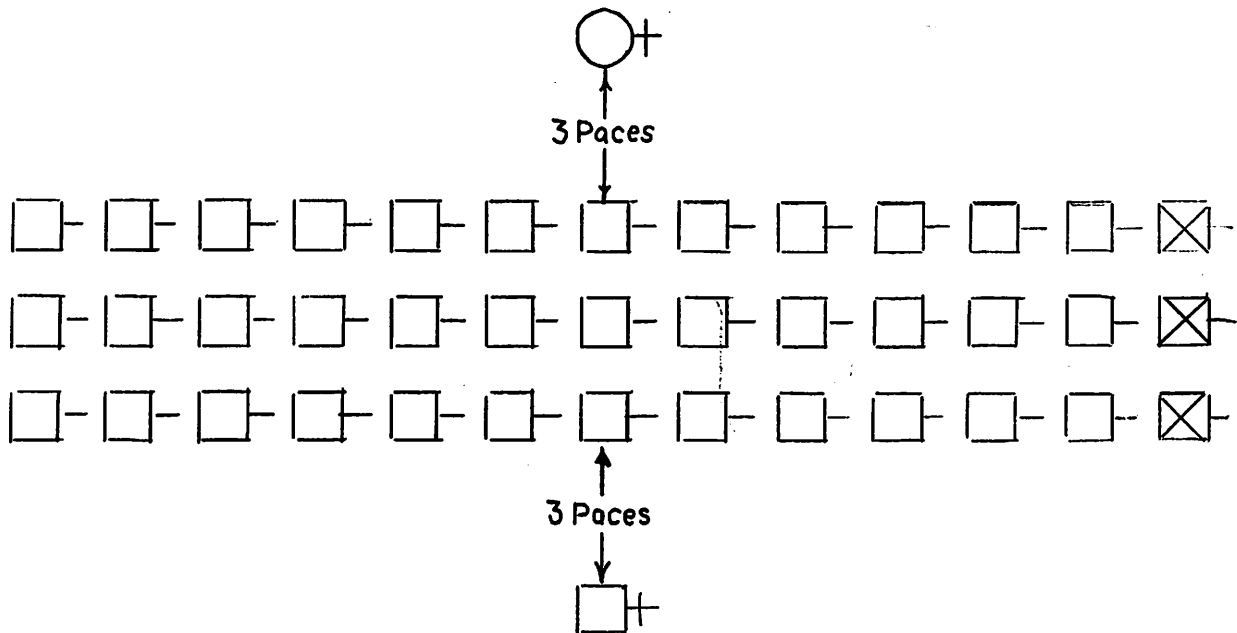
1. There are three platoon formations, each described hereunder:

- a. Line. The platoon is formed up with a marker on the right of each rank, the platoon commander three paces in front and centre of the platoon and the platoon sergeant three paces in rear and centre. See Plate 11.



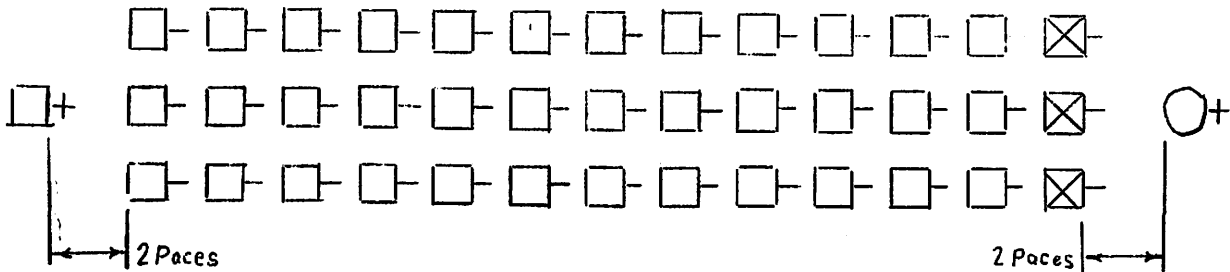
NOTE: If there is an even number of files the platoon commander and platoon sergeant cover off the file right of centre.

- b. Column of Threes. A platoon in column of threes is in the same formation as when in line but facing a flank. The platoon commander is always on the directing flank and will change position with the platoon sergeant when required. See Plate 12.



Platoon in Column of Threes  
Plate 12

- c. Column of Route. Column of route is a formation similar to column of threes except that the platoon commander and sergeant occupy positions at the head and rear of the platoon respectively, the platoon commander two paces forward and in front of the centre rank, the platoon sergeant two paces directly in rear of the centre rank. See Plate 13.



Platoon in Column of Route  
Plate 13

### 303. DRESSING A PLATOON

1. The platoon commander turns about to face the platoon and orders "number - platoon, right - dress".
2. The men in the ranks act as taught in squad drill. The platoon sergeant, on the command, marches to a position five paces to the right of the front rank, and halts facing them. He dresses the front rank and takes up the same relative position to each of the other ranks, dressing them in turn. When the rear rank has been dressed, the platoon sergeant turns to the right and takes the original position for dressing the front rank. From this position he orders "number -- platoon, eyes - front".
3. On this command, the platoon commander turns about, the men face the front; the platoon sergeant steps off and marches back to his position in rear and centre of the platoon, wheeling into position.

NOTE: Toes lined up on the inspection line.

### 304. PLATOON IN LINE ADVANCING AND RETIRING

"Number -- platoon, advance by the right, quick - march"

1. The platoon steps off in quick time and marches to the front. Dressing is taken from the right flank. The platoon commander and sergeant retain their positions.
2. The word of command "number -- platoon retire, about turn, by the left, quick - march" is given to retire a platoon. During instruction, the platoon commander and sergeant retain their positions. When the platoon forms part of a company, the platoon commander and sergeant do not exchange positions unless specifically ordered to do so.

305. PLATOON MOVING TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT IN COLUMN OF THREES

"Number -- platoon, move to the right in column of threes, right turn, by the left, quick - march"

1. The platoon acts as commanded; the platoon commander and sergeant retain their positions as when in line.

2. The same command and action is taken to move to the left by substituting left for right.

306. PLATOON MOVING TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT IN COLUMN OF ROUTE

"Number -- platoon, move to the right in column of route, right - turn" "By the left, quick - march"

1. All act as ordered. The platoon commander and sergeant step off together, wheel into their new positions and halt.

2. The same detail applies to move to the left in column of route, except the platoon commander and sergeant exchange positions; i.e., the platoon commander moves to the original left flank. In the word of command, substitute left for right.

307. PLATOON ADVANCING OR RETIRING IN COLUMN OF THREES OR COLUMN OF ROUTE FROM THE RIGHT OR LEFT

"Number -- platoon, move to the right (left) in column of threes (route) right (left) - turn, right (left) wheel, by the left (right) quick - march"

1. All act as ordered. The platoon commander and sergeant retain their positions in column of threes or move to their new position in column of route.

## CHAPTER 4

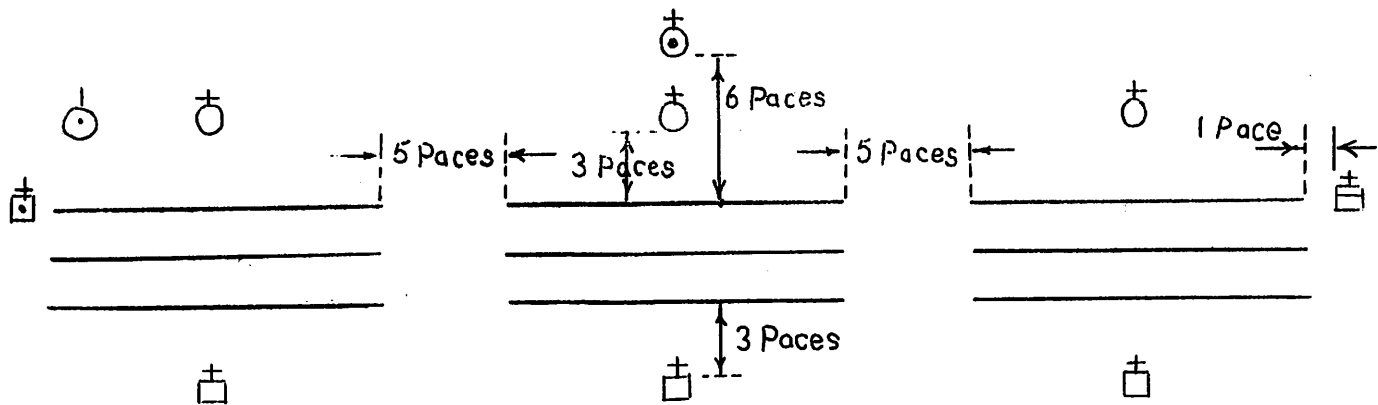
### COMPANY DRILL

#### 401. INTRODUCTION TO COMPANY DRILL

1. The aim of company drill is to teach platoons within a company to drill together as a unit.
2. Although the words of command and detail in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter specifically refer to movements executed in quick time, the movements may also be executed in slow and double time. Also, all movements may be executed using either flank as the directing flank, except during a wheel when dressing is taken from the inner flank.
3. Officers and those persons in supernumerary ranks required to change positions during company drill at the halt, move in quick time; on the march, they change position in quick time during a wheel or a turn.
4. When weapons are carried, it is normal to order shoulder arms prior to moving off.
5. A company consists of three platoons. It is commanded by a company commander, assisted by a company second in command and a company warrant officer. Other officers and NCOs not directly involved with platoons will be supernumeraries and form supernumerary ranks as directed by the company commander.

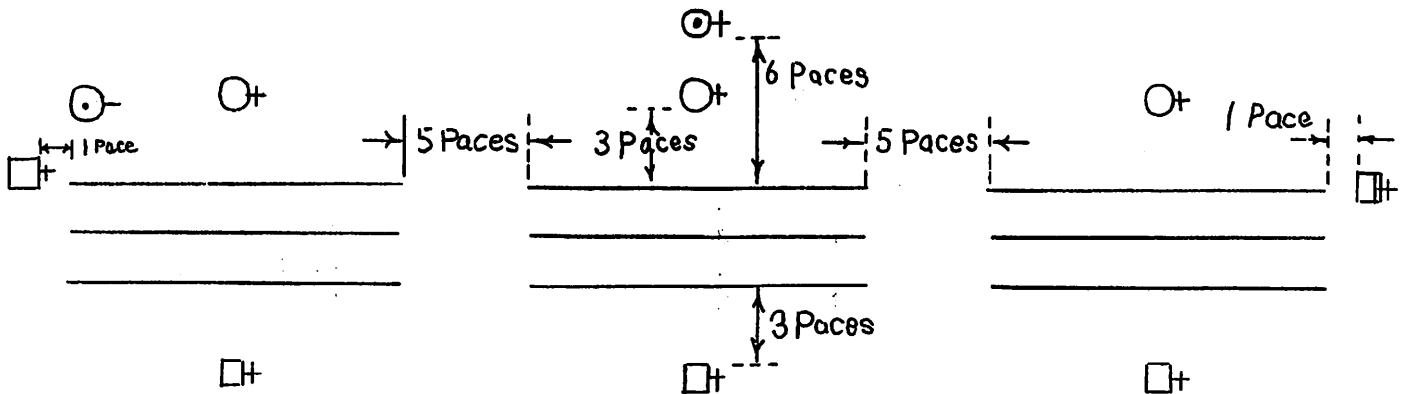
#### 402. COMPANY FORMATIONS

1. The following are basic company formations:
  - a. Line.
  - b. Column of threes.
  - c. Column of route.
  - d. Column of platoons.
  - e. Close column of platoons.
2. To form a company in line. Three platoons form up side by side with five paces interval between platoons. Each platoon is formed as in platoon drill. The company commander is in the centre of the company, three paces in front of the centre platoon commander, who ensures he is correctly positioned. The second in command of the company is in line with the platoon commanders covering off the second file from the left. The CWO is one pace to the right of the marker of the right hand platoon. Supernumerary officers are two paces in front of the front rank, NCOs two paces in rear of the rear ranks, evenly distributed across the company frontage. The CQMS or equivalent, if on parade, is one pace to the left of the front rank of the last platoon. See Plate 14.



A Company in Line  
Plate 14

3. Column of threes is the same formation as for "line turned to a flank". The officers are on the directing flank. When the directing flank is changed, officers and platoon sergeants move clockwise around platoons to gain their positions. See Plate 15.

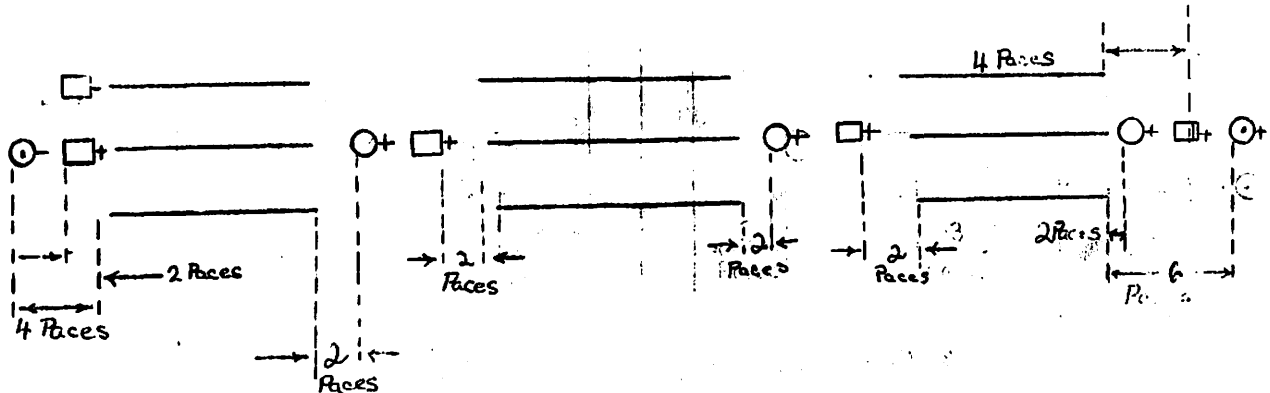


Company in Column of Threes  
Plate 15

4. The formation of a company in column of route is similar to a company in column of threes except for the position of the officers and NCOs. Their positions are as follows:

- a. Company commander four paces directly in front of the leading platoon commander.
- b. Second in command two paces directly in rear of the third platoon sergeant.
- c. CWO two paces in front of the leading platoon commander.
- d. Platoon sergeants two paces in rear of the centre file of their platoons.
- e. If supernumerary officers and NCOs are on parade, the officers position themselves one pace in front of the platoons, covering rank, and the NCOs one pace in the rear of platoons, covering rank. See Plate 16.

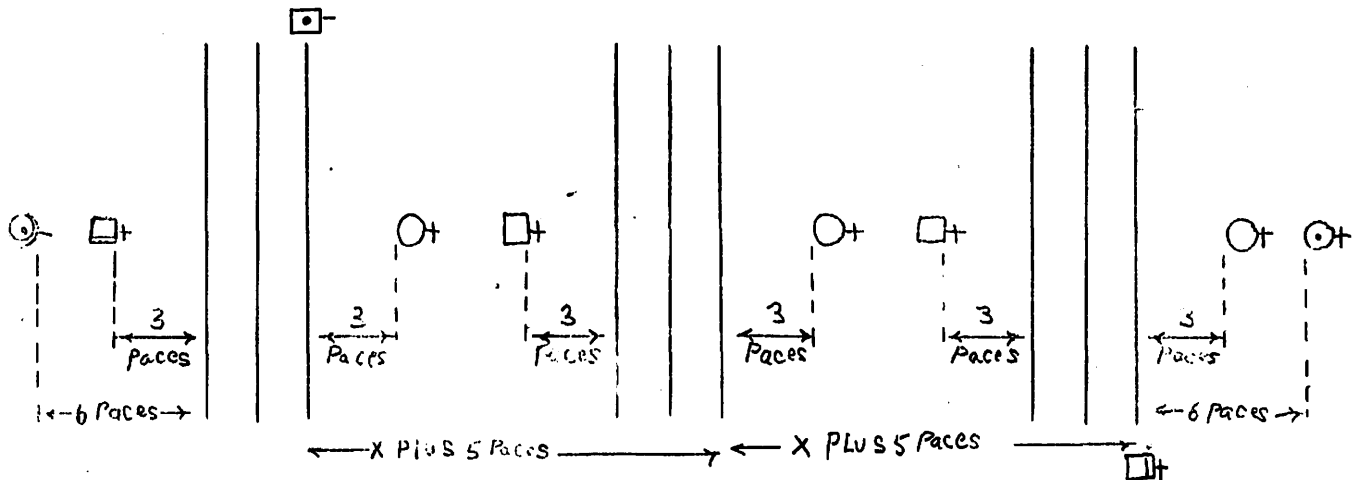
- g. The CQMS is on the left of and in line with the platoon sergeant of the last platoon, covering off the front rank.
- h. Distances between platoons may vary according to the number of supernumeraries to be fitted in between platoons.



Company in Column of Platoons  
Plate 16

5. To form column of platoons each platoon is in line, the second and third platoons are directly in rear of the lead platoon. The distance between markers is the frontage of the platoon plus five additional paces. When platoons are of unequal strength, the leading platoon will be the strongest. The frontage of the second and third platoons is used to determine column distance. Distance between markers is measured from the heels of the front rank of a platoon to the heels of the front rank of the platoon immediately to its rear.
6. A company in close column of platoons is the same as described above except the minimum distance between markers is 14 paces.
7. The positions of the officers and NCOs are as follows:
  - a. Company commander three paces directly in front of the lead platoon commander.
  - b. Second in command three paces to the rear of the last platoon sergeant.
  - c. Platoon commander three paces in front of the centre of their platoons covering off the centre file.
  - d. CWO one pace to the right of and in line with the front rank of the lead platoon.
  - e. Platoon sergeants three paces in rear of the centre of their platoons covering off the centre file.

- f. Supernumerary officers and NCOs two paces in front of or rear of, respectively, each platoon, evenly spaced.
- g. CQMS one pace to the left of and in line with the front rank of the last platoon.



Company in Column of Route  
Plate 17

#### 403. DRESSING A COMPANY

" -- company, right - dress"

" -- company, eyes - front"

1. At the completion of all company drill movements, when a company is halted in line, in column or close column, the company is dressed.
2. To dress in line, on the command "right - dress" by the company commander, the following action is taken.
  - a. All officers turn about, look to the left and dress on the right hand platoon commander.
  - b. Platoon sergeants dress on the sergeant of the right flank platoon. The men dress by the right; the right hand man of the front, centre and rear ranks of the right flank platoon look straight to their front.
  - c. The CWO moves to a position five paces to the right of the company and dresses each rank in succession beginning with the front rank, similar to a platoon sergeant dressing a platoon in line.

d. The CWO gives the command "eyes - front" when dressing is completed. On this command the following action is taken:

(1) Officers turn about.

(2) Troops turn their heads and eyes to the front.

(3) The CWO marches to his original position.

3. To dress a company in column, the following action is taken:

a. Company commander orders "right - dress".

b. All officers, except the second in command, turn about and supervise the dressing of their respective platoons.

c. The men dress by the right; the right hand man of each rank looks to his front.

d. The platoon sergeants dress their respective platoons as when dressing a platoon in line.

e. The CWO marches forward to a position six paces in front of the right hand man of the front rank of the leading platoon, halts facing him, and ensures that the right hand file of each platoon is covered correctly. He then orders "steady". The platoon sergeants do not commence dressing until the first file has been dressed by the CWO.

f. When dressing is completed, the platoon sergeant of the leading platoon orders "number -- platoon, eyes - front". The centre platoon sergeant immediately orders "number -- eyes - front". The rear platoon sergeant then orders "number -- platoon, eyes - front". Platoons act as in squad drill. Platoon sergeants retain their positions on the flank.

g. On the executive word of command "front", given by the rear platoon sergeant, the following action is taken:

(1) Officers turn about.

(2) The CWO and platoon sergeants step off together and move to their original positions by wheeling.

4. To dress a company by the left, the following action is taken:

a. "Left - dress". If left dress is ordered the company turn their heads to the left. The left hand men of the company stand still.

b. If in line the platoon commanders take their dressing from the company second in command, if in column they position themselves in their proper place in front of their platoons.

c. The CWO or platoon sergeants will dress the company or platoons as applicable from the left flank.

404. PROCEDURE FOR FORMING UP A COMPANY IN CLOSE COLUMN OR COLUMN

1. A company may be formed up in the following formations:
  - a. Line.
  - b. Column of platoons.
  - c. Close column of platoons.
2. Prior to forming up on the company parade ground, platoon sergeants call the roll and inspect their platoons. Before markers are called, platoon sergeants position their platoons at the edge of the parade ground.
3. Words of command and the action taken when forming up a company in close column or column of platoons is as follows:

	Command	By	Action	Remarks
a.			When the platoons are in position on the edge of the parade ground, the CWO marches to a position to be occupied by the number one marker and turns to face the right flank.	Platoons may be formed up in close column or column of platoons on the edge of the parade ground.
b.	"Right - markers"	CWO	On the command "right", the company stands properly at ease. On the command "markers" the right hand man of each platoon comes to attention (shoulder arms), step off together and march out. Markers halt with the number one marker three paces from and facing the CWO, remainder on the left and dressed at close interval. Markers (order arms) stand at ease in succession from the right after dressing on number one.	On the command "markers", the officers may commence promenading to the front or on a flank.
c.	"Attention"	CWO	Markers act as in squad drill.	
d.	"Number"	CWO	As in squad drill.	
e.	"Shoulder - arms"	CWO	As in squad drill.	

	Command	By	Action	Remarks
f.	"Outwards - turn"	CWO	Number one marker turns to his right, remainder to the left.	
g.	"Close column distance, quick - march"	CWO	Number one marker stands fast. Remainder march out to close column distance and halt. When the last marker has halted, all turn about together and cover off number one. On the executive "march", the CWO turns to his left, marches out six paces in front of number one marker, halts, turns about and ensures that markers are covered off from front to rear.	The CWO specifies the number of paces to be taken by the markers.
h.	"Markers - steady"	CWO	Markers (order arms) stand at ease together. CWO then turns right and takes up a position front and centre of where the lead platoon will be formed up.	
j.	"On - parade"	CWO	Platoons come to attention (shoulder arms), march out together to their markers, halt, turn to face the front (if necessary), take up their dressing (order arms in succession by files from the right).	If arms are carried markers come to attention and shoulder arms at the same time as the remainder of the company.
k.	"Open order - march"	CWO	As in squad drill.	
m.	"Right - dress"	CWO	As in squad drill.	Platoon sergeants turn about and supervise the dressing from their positions in front of their platoons.
n.	"Eyes - front"	CWO	As in squad drill.	Platoon sergeants turn about on the executive command "front".

	Command	By	Action	Remarks
p.	"Report your platoons"	CWO	Platoon sergeants report their platoons.	Platoon sergeants, when reporting, will state "number -- platoon present or accounted for", or state the number of absentees when applicable.
r.			CWO turns about, salutes, reports the company "formed up and ready for inspection". The company commander orders the CWO to fall in. CWO marches to his position in close column.	
s.	"Stand as - ease"	Coy Comd	As in squad drill	
t.	"Fall in the - officers"	Coy Comd	Officers come to attention, salute, turn left and step off, led by the second in command followed by the platoon commander of num- ber 3 platoon. When each platoon commander is opposite his platoon ser- geant, he wheels right and marches directly towards the platoon sergeant, halt- ing two paces in front and turns to face him. The platoon commander and ser- geant act the same as when a platoon parades independ- ently. Platoons are stood at ease by platoon command- ers in succession from the front. On the executive word of command ordering the rear platoon to stand at ease, platoon commanders turn about and stand at ease together.	Platoon sergeants come to attention, shoulder arms, call their platoons to attention, salute and report their platoons; salute, turn right and march by way of the right flank to their positions in the rear of their platoons and order arms.
u.	"Atten - tion"	Coy Comd	As in squad drill	

4. When the company commander wishes to inspect the company, he orders "number -- platoon stand fast, remainder, stand at - ease". He then inspects the company commencing with the platoon ordered to stand fast. During his inspection, he is normally accompanied by the second in command, CWO and platoon commander. Each platoon commander orders his platoon to attention when the company commander approaches and then moves to a position on the right flank of the platoon where he will salute the company commander and report the number of men on parade.

5. When the company commander does not wish to inspect the company, he orders the platoon commanders to carry on with the inspection. Platoon commanders inspect their platoons accompanied by platoon sergeants.

6. When the inspection of a platoon is completed, the platoon commander orders "close order - march", "stand at - ease" and awaits further orders from the company commander.

7. When the company commander inspects the company, the positions of the inspecting party are as follows:

- a. The company commander marches along the rank that is being inspected.
- b. The platoon commander is on the right of the company commander.
- c. The CWO is immediately behind the company commander.
- d. The second in command is on the right of the CWO, behind the platoon commander.

8. The company commander orders "company, atten - tion" and may then take the following action:

- a. Fall out the officers and turn the company over to the CWO.
- b. Fall out the second in command and CWO and order platoon commanders to carry on.
- c. Exercise the company in drill movements.

9. The same procedure is used to form up a company in column, the one difference being the distance between platoons which will be designated by the CWO to the markers when forming up.

#### 4C5. PROCEDURE FOR FORMING UP A COMPANY IN LINE

1. The procedure for forming up a company in line is the same as for forming up in column or close column with the following exceptions:

- a. The CWO marches out to the position for number one marker and turns to place his back to the front to be taken up by the company.
- b. On the command "markers, outwards - turn", the number one marker stands fast, the remainder turn left and on order, march out the required distance for a company in line, halt and turn right.

- c. The CWO marches to a position five paces to the right of the number one marker, facing him, dresses the markers and orders "markers - steady". He then marches to a position six paces front and centre of the company.

#### 406. FALLING IN AND FALLING OUT OF OFFICERS

1. Officers may promenade on a flank or in front of the company when the CWO calls "markers" and continue until he orders "eyes - front". The company commander then moves to a position directly behind the CWO. The second in command and platoon commanders position themselves five paces in rear of the company commander, facing the company. The number 1 platoon commander is on the right, followed by numbers 2 and 3 platoon commanders and the second in command. Dressing is taken on number 1 platoon commander at normal intervals, and all stand at ease.
2. After the company commander has taken over from the CWO, he stands the company at ease, turns about and orders "fall in the - officers". On this command, the officers come to attention, salute, turn left and march to their respective positions. Platoon sergeants order their platoons to attention as the officers approach.
3. "Fall out the - officers". The word of command is given by the company commander, the company at attention. Prior to giving the order, the company commander positions himself so that officers may halt at the required distance in front of him and leave sufficient space for the platoon sergeant to occupy the position vacated by the platoon commander of the first platoon, when in column, and the centre platoon, when in line.
4. The officers turn right, march by the most direct route and form up in line, five paces in front of and facing the company commander, the second in command on the right, followed by numbers 1, 2 and 3 platoon commanders at normal interval distance. When all are present they salute, taking the time from the second in command. When directed by the company commander to "carry on", they salute again and carry on as ordered.
5. On the command "fall out the - officers", platoon sergeants shoulder arms, turn left and march around the left flank of their respective platoons, occupy the positions vacated by the platoon commanders and order arms.
6. When all platoon sergeants are in position, the company commander orders "company, stand at - ease".
7. Normally, after the officers have fallen out, the company commander will turn the company over to the CWO and then dismiss the officers.

#### 407. COMPANY IN CLOSE COLUMN OF PLATOONS FORMING COLUMN OF THREES

" -- company, move to the right in column of threes, right - turn"

1. The whole company turns right. The lead platoon commander orders "number -- platoon, by the left, quick - march".

2. The platoon commanders of the second and third platoons in succession order "number -- platoon, left wheel, by the left, quick - march", stepping off in time with the preceding platoon and in time to gain their positions in column of threes. When reaching a position in line with the leading platoon, they order "right - wheel".

408. COMPANY IN COLUMN OF THREES FORMING CLOSE COLUMN OF PLATOONS AT THE HALT FACING A FLANK

" -- company, at the halt facing left, form close column of platoons"

1. On this command, the CWO will pace the distance between platoons before they wheel to the left.

2. The leading platoon commander halts and advances his platoon. The commander of the second platoon orders "right - wheel", ensuring that there is sufficient clearance from the left flank of the preceding platoon. The commander of the third platoon wheels his platoon on the same ground as the preceding platoon. The second and third platoons wheel left to move to a position in close column where they are halted and advanced. As each platoon is halted, the right hand man of the front rank turns to his left, the man in the second and third platoons covering the man in the leading platoon. The company commander and second in command move to their respective positions.

3. On completion of the movement, the company is dressed.

409. COMPANY IN CLOSE COLUMN OR COLUMN MOVING TO A FLANK IN THREES

" -- company move to the right in threes; company right turn, quick - march"

1. The company turns right and steps off in quick time. The directing platoon is designated after the company steps off.

410. COMPANY IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS FORMING LINE FACING A FLANK

"Platoons, at the halt, change direction left, into line left form, quick - march"

1. Platoons act as in squad drill. If the cautionary word of command "halt" is not given, platoons mark time until the command "for - ward" or "halt" is given. On completion of the movement, the company is dressed.

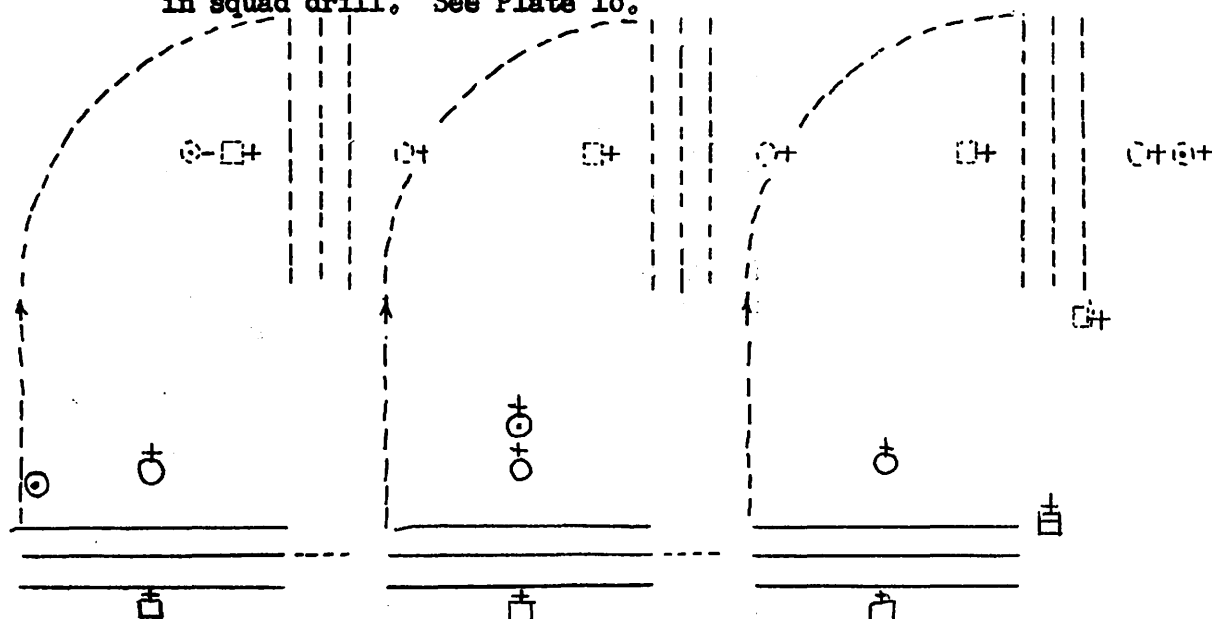
2. To form line on the march, the command is "platoons, at the halt, change direction left, into line left - form". Platoons act as in squad drill.

411. COMPANY IN LINE FORMING A COLUMN FACING A FLANK

"Platoons, at the halt, change direction right into column, right form, quick - march"

1. Platoons act as in squad drill.

2. To from column on the march, the command is "platoons, at the halt, change direction right, into column, right - form". The platoons act as in squad drill. See Plate 18.



Company in Line Forming Column Facing a Flank  
Plate 18

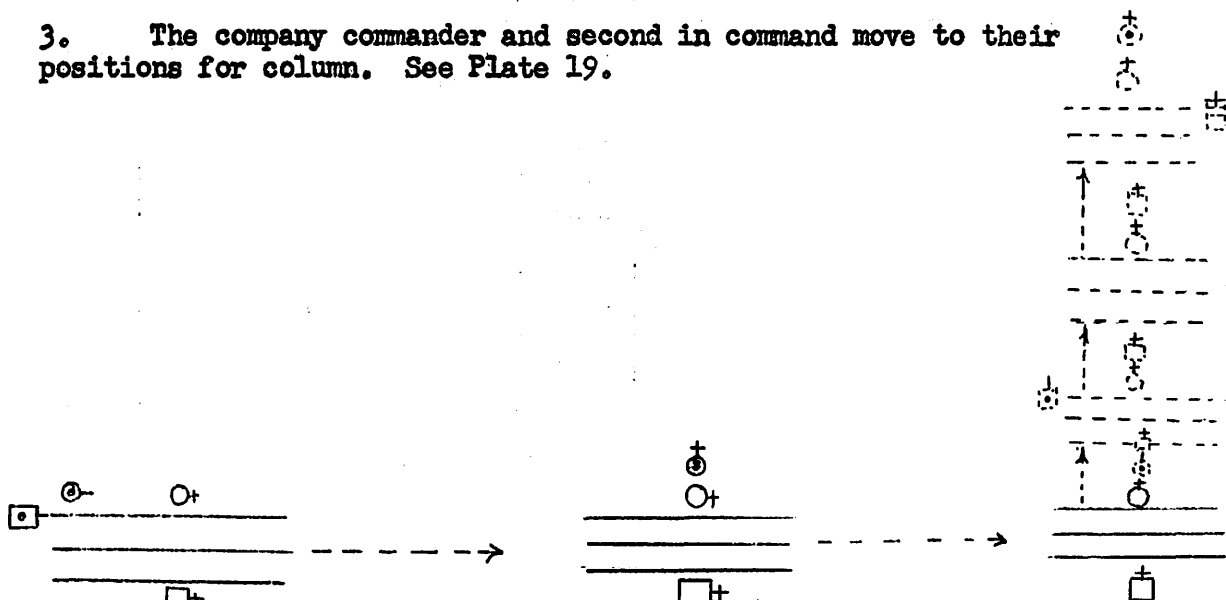
#### 112. COMPANY IN COLUMN OF THREES FORMING COLUMN FACING A FLANK

" -- company, facing left, advance in column"

1. The leading platoon commander orders "number -- platoon, left - turn". The commanders of the second and third platoons give the same order as their platoons reach the position occupied by the lead platoon when they received the order to turn.

2. As each platoon turns, the platoon commander designates the directing flank.

3. The company commander and second in command move to their positions for column. See Plate 19.



Company in Column of Three Forming Column Facing a Flank  
Plate 19

113. COMPANY IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS FORMING COLUMN OF THREES

"In succession, move to the right in column of threes"

1. The leading platoon commander orders "number -- platoon, right - turn". The commanders of the second and third platoons give the same order when their platoons arrive at the position occupied by the leading platoon when turning.

2. A company may be ordered "in succession, advance (retire) from the left (right) in column of threes". Platoons wheel as directed after turning.

114. COMPANY IN LINE FORMING COLUMN FACING THE SAME DIRECTION

"At the halt, on number -- platoon, form column; remainder right turn, "quick - march".

1. The lead platoon stands fast. The centre platoon wheels right immediately and then wheels left at column distance. The rear platoon follows and in turn wheels left at column distance. The CWO paces the distance between platoons. Platoon commanders halt their platoons and turn them to the front.

2. The command on the march is "advance in column; remainder right - turn". The right platoon continues to march to its front. The commanders of the other platoons order "left - turn" as their platoons reach position in column.

115. COMPANY IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS IN THREES MOVING TO A FLANK, FORMING COLUMN OF THREES BY WHEELING

"Advance in column of threes; platoons, left - wheel"

1. Each platoon wheels to the left immediately.

116. COMPANY IN COLUMN OF THREES FORMING COLUMN OF PLATOONS MOVING TO A FLANK BY WHEELING

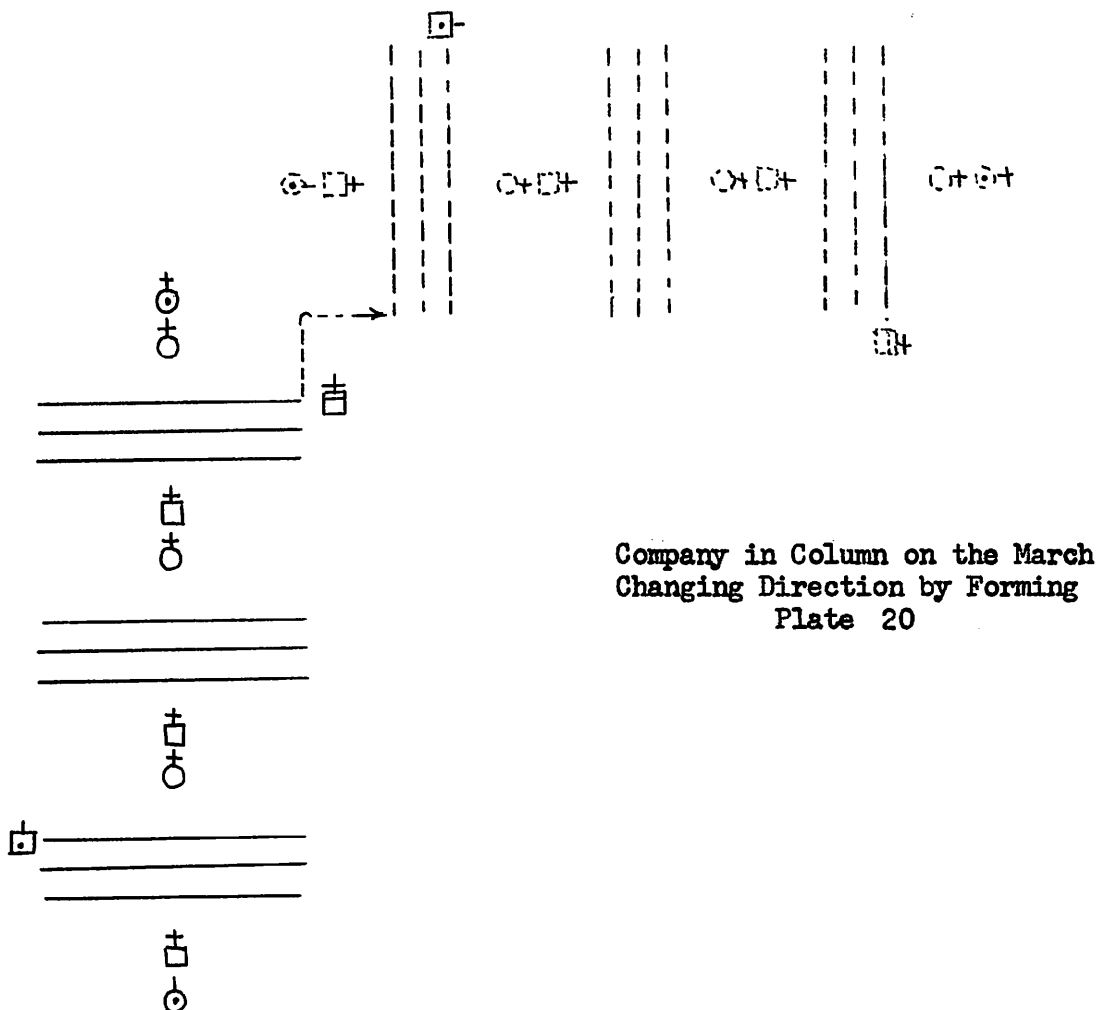
"Move to the right in column of platoons, in threes, platoons right - wheel"

1. Platoons wheel immediately.

117. COMPANY IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS CHANGING DIRECTION BY FORMING

"By the right, change direction - right"

1. The leading platoon commander orders "number -- platoon, right - form"...."for - ward". The remaining platoons conform on reaching the same ground. See Plate 20.



418. COMPANY IN CLOSE COLUMN OF PLATOONS ON THE MARCH FORMING LINE FACING A FLANK

"At the halt, facing left, form - line"

1. The rear platoon commander orders "number -- platoon, left - form". The remaining platoon commanders give the same order so as to reach their positions in line.

419. COMPANY IN CLOSE COLUMN OF PLATOONS HALTED, FORMING LINE FACING THE SAME DIRECTION

"On the left form line; number 1 platoon stand fast, remainder, left turn, quick - march"

1. The rear platoons wheel right and then left to arrive at their positions in line. Platoon commanders halt and advance their platoons.

## CHAPTER 5

### RIFLE DRILL

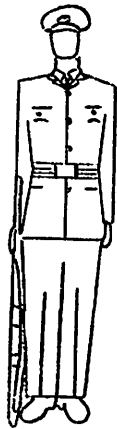
#### 501. INTRODUCTION TO RIFLE DRILL

1. Training with the rifle is an essential part of any drill program as it is an aid that enhances coordination and balance.
2. All rifle exercises are first taught by numbers. When judging the time, all movements are executed as sharply as possible, in quick time cadence. A regulation pause is observed between each movement.
3. All movements on the march are made on successive beats of the left foot. Words of command are given as the left foot comes to the ground and the movement starts the next time the left foot comes to the ground.
4. The most common fault in rifle exercises is the lack of control over the rifle, causing movement of the body. In rifle exercises, the upper arm and elbow are kept close to the body and there should be no movement of the head or body except where specifically ordered in the detail for the movement to be executed.
5. The sling should be kept tight along the left side of the rifle, adjusted with the keeper the length of the long edge of the magazine above the lower sling swivel.

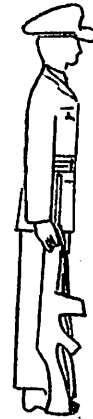
#### 502. POSITION OF ATTENTION

"Atten - tion"

1. The normal position of the feet is maintained, the rifle is held at the right side, the right hand grasping the rifle, fingers straight down the right side and thumb around the left side. The foresight is held in the palm of the right hand. The arm to be as straight as possible without raising the shoulder and close to the body. The butt to be flat on the ground with the toe of the butt in line with the small toe of the right foot, magazine straight to the front.



Position of Attention  
Front View  
Figure 5-1



Position of Attention  
Side View  
Figure 5-2

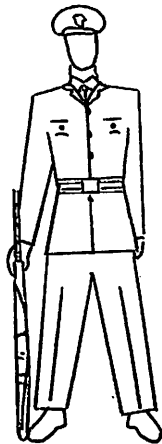
2. Common faults:

- a. Butt in wrong position and not flat on the ground.
- b. Magazine not square to the front.
- c. Arm not close to right side.
- d. Fingers of the right hand not together and allowed to curl around the front of the rifle.
- e. Shoulders not level.
- f. Right thumb not touching the leg.

503. STAND AT EASE

"Stand at - ease"

1. The action of the left foot is the same as without a rifle, the left arm remains at the side. At the same time applying a slight downward pressure with the right hand, force the muzzle of the rifle straight forward as far as possible without dropping the right shoulder. The right arm and fingers of the right hand remain straight. See Figures 5-3 and 5-4.



Stand as Ease  
Front View  
Figure 5-3



Stand at Ease  
Side View  
Figure 5-4

2. Common faults:

- a. Stamping the foot and increasing the cadence.
- b. Allowing the butt to slide forward or to the rear.
- c. Lack of coordination between arm and leg.
- d. Shoulders not level.
- e. Bending from the waist during the movement.

504. ATTENTION FROM STAND AT EASE

"Atten - tion"

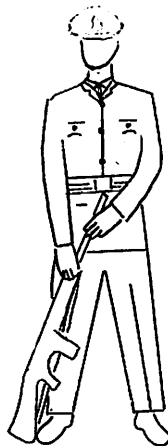
1. The action of the left foot is the same as without a rifle. At the same time applying a downward pressure with the right hand pull the muzzle of the rifle back to the position of attention.

2. Common faults:  
(As for stand at ease)

505. STAND EASY

"Stand - easy"

1. Keep the butt on the ground, force the muzzle of the rifle toward the centre of the body with the right hand, magazine to the left. At the same time keeping the left arm as straight as is natural, grasp the barrel between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, fingers straight. The position of the left hand on the barrel may vary man by man. See Figure 5-5.



Position of Stand Easy  
Figure 5-5

2. After a regulation pause, relax the body.
3. From this position, the "at ease" position is adopted immediately a cautionary word of command is given.
4. Common faults:
- a. Moving the feet.
  - b. Slouching and talking.
  - c. Not observing the regulation pause before relaxing.

506. SHOULDER ARMS

"Shoulder - arms"

1. "Shoulder arms - one". Throw the rifle vertically up the right side with a vigorous flick of the right wrist, keeping the elbow as still as possible and release the rifle before the right hand reaches the level of the waist; straighten the right arm and grasp the pistol grip. At the same time bring the left forearm across the body, strike and grip the rifle at the forestock, belt high, forcing the rifle into the right shoulder. See Figures 5-6 and 5-7.

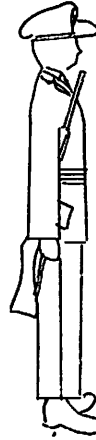
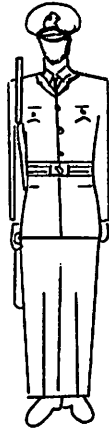


Shoulder Arms First Movement  
Front View  
Figure 5-6



Shoulder Arms First Movement  
Side View  
Figure 5-7

2. "Squad - two". Cut the left hand the shortest route to the position of attention, keeping the wrist still and closing the hand on the downward movement. Move the rifle back until the thumb of the right hand is in line with the trouser seam. See Figures 5-8 and 5-9.



Shoulder Arms Second Movement  
Front View  
Figure 5-8

Shoulder Arms Second Movement  
Side View  
Figure 5-9

3. Common faults:

a. First movement:

- (1) Failing to release the rifle with the right hand soon enough to allow both hands to grasp the rifle at the same time.
- (2) Failing to keep the arms and rifle close to the body.
- (3) Throwing the rifle too high.

c. Second movement:

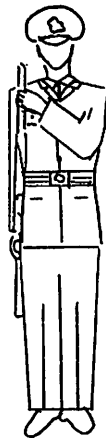
- (1) Failing to keep the left elbow close to the body.
- (2) Magazine not square to the front.
- (3) Thumb not at the seam of the trousers.

507. ORDER ARMS FROM THE SHOULDER

"Order - arms"

1. "Order arms - one". Retain the grip with the right hand and force the butt forward until the rifle is perpendicular; at the same time bring the left hand across the body by the shortest route and grasp the barrel, fingers curled around and thumb to the rear. See Figures 5-10 and 5-11.

NOTE: The barrel is grasped in such a position that when the rifle is lowered to the full extent of the left arm the butt is approximately 1 inch from the ground. Each man will be allowed to experiment until he finds the exact place to grasp the barrel.



Order Arms First Movement  
Front View  
Figure 5-10



Order Arms First Movement  
Side View  
Figure 5-11

2. "Squad - two". Release the grip of the right hand and lower the rifle to the right side to the full extent of the left arm. When the left arm is at the full extent grasp the rifle with the right hand as for the position of attention.

3. "Squad - three". Cut the left hand to the side by the shortest route and at the same time lower the butt gently to the ground adopting the position of attention.



Order Arms Second Movement  
Front View  
Figure 5-12



Order Arms Second Movement  
Side View  
Figure 5-13

4. Common faults:

a. First movement:

- (1) Not grasping the barrel at the proper place.
- (2) Failing to move the left hand by the shortest route.
- (3) Failing to keep the elbow close to the body.
- (4) Rifle not perpendicular.

b. Second movement:

- (1) Left arm not close to the body.
- (2) Failing to keep the shoulders square to the front.

c. Third movement:

- (1) Banging the butt on the ground.
- (2) Cutting the left hand away in a circular movement and allowing it to go too far to the rear.
- (3) Butt not in the proper position.

508. FORMING UP ON PARADE WITH RIFLES

1. The squad, platoon, etc., forms up in three ranks and stands easy on the edge of the parade ground facing the required direction when on parade. The right guide or right hand man of the front rank acts as marker.
2. "Right -". On this command the squad comes to the position of stand at ease.
3. "Marker". The right marker comes to attention, shoulders arms, marches forward in quick time and halts three paces from and facing the instructor; he then orders arms and stands at ease.
4. The instructor then turns to his right and marches out to a position which places him three paces front and centre of where the squad is to be formed up.
5. From this position, the instructor gives the command "on - parade". Marker and squad come to attention and shoulder arms. The squad marches forward and halts on the left of the marker, dresses automatically, orders arms in succession from the right, file by file and remain at attention.
6. A regulation pause is observed between each movement.

509. THE PRESENT FROM THE SHOULDER

"Present - arms"

1. "Present arms - one". Force the butt forward until the rifle is perpendicular; at the same time bring the left hand across the body by the shortest route, strike and grasp the forestock, belt high, thumb to the left and pointing up.



Present Arms First Movement  
Figure 5-14

2. "Squad - two". Force the rifle to a central position in front of the body; barrel vertical, foresight in line with the eyes. At the same time, release the pistol grip with the right hand and seize the rifle at the body cover; right hand belt high, fingers together and straight, thumb on the left, rifle approximately six inches from the chest.



Present Arms Second Movement  
Front View  
Figure 5-15



Present Arms Second Movement  
Side View  
Figure 5-16

3. "Squad - three". Lower the rifle until the left hand is belt high, the forestock four inches from the chest; at the same time execute a mark time movement with the right leg in quick time placing the right foot on the ground straight back so the instep is in line with the left heel.



Present Arms Third Movement  
Front View  
Figure 5-17



Present Arms Third Movement  
Side View  
Figure 5-18

4. Common faults:

a. First movement:

- (1) Not grasping the rifle belt high.
- (2) Rifle not perpendicular.

b. Second movement:

- (1) Sights not in line with the eyes.
- (2) Incorrect distance between chest and rifle.

c. Third movement:

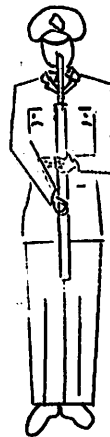
- (1) Stamping the foot and increasing the cadence.
- (2) Left hand not belt high.
- (3) Right foot not carried straight back.

NOTE: During the second and third movement the rifle is controlled by the left hand and guided with the right.

510. SHOULDER ARMS FROM THE PRESENT

"Shoulder - arms"

1. "Shoulder arms - one". Grasp the pistol grip with the right hand, at the same time execute a quick mark time movement with right leg and resume the position of attention with the feet. See Figure 5-19.



Shoulder from Present First Movement  
Figure 5-19

2. "Squad two". Force both arms to the sides and resume the position of the shoulder arms.
3. Common faults:
  - a. First movement:
    - (1) Stamping the foot and increasing the cadence.
    - (2) Moving the rifle.
    - (3) Improper placing of the right foot.
  - b. Second movement:
    - (1) Arms not arriving at the sides at the same time.

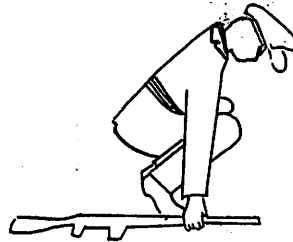
511. GROUND ARMS

"Ground - arms"

1. "Ground arms - one". Bend down by bending the knees and the back. Lay the rifle gently on the ground at the right side, magazine to the right, muzzle pointing straight to the front, foresight in line with the toe of the right boot, left arm straight and against the body and hip. Men will look down throughout.

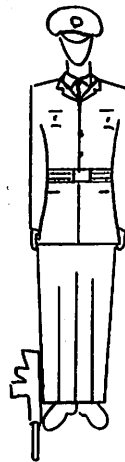


Ground Arms First Movement  
Front View  
Figure 5-20



Ground Arms First Movement  
Side View  
Figure 5-21

2. "Squad - two". Release the rifle and adopt the position of attention. See Figure 5-22.



Ground Arms Second Movement  
Figure 5-22

3. "Take up - arms". On the first movement, bend down as in the first movement of ground arms. Seize the rifle with the right hand in the position by the right toe and raise the muzzle sufficiently to put the thumb and fingers around the rifle.

4. "Squad - two". On the second movement adopt the position of attention, bringing the rifle quickly into the correct position.

5. Common faults:

- a. Muzzle not pointed directly to the front.
- b. Banging the butt on the ground.
- c. Too slow on the second movement.

## 512. FIX BAYONETS

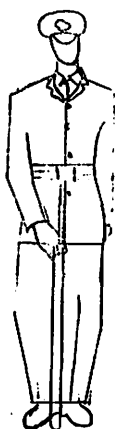
-- will fix bayonets - fix"

-- bayonets"

-- atten - tion"

1. Bayonets are fixed in the open order.

2. "Squad will fix bayonets - fix". On the first movement lift the rifle with the right hand over the right instep and place the butt on the ground between the feet so that the heel of the butt is forced into the angle formed by the feet; butt flat on the ground. Grip the rifle between the knees which should be slightly bent. After a regulation pause grasp the bayonet handle with the right hand, the back of the hand away from the body and thumb under the bayonet ring, at the same time grasp the scabbard with the left hand just below the frog; right arm close to the body, left elbow bent and straight to the rear; bayonet and scabbard at an angle of 45 degrees. Shoulders turned slightly to the left, head down and looking at the bayonet.



Fix Bayonets First Movement  
Front View  
Figure 5-23



Fix Bayonets First Movement  
Side View  
Figure 5-24

3. "Squad - Bayonets". On the first movement the right hand draws the bayonet, carries it in a circular motion to the muzzle of the rifle and fits the groove over the bayonet standard with the ring above the muzzle; as soon as the bayonet has cleared the scabbard, the left hand releases the scabbard and grasps the barrel of the rifle just below the bayonet handle, fingers around the barrel, thumb up the left side; at the same time the head and shoulders are turned to the front, head looking down at the muzzle.

4. On the cautionary word of command "squad" force the bayonet home with the right hand.

5. "Atten - tion". First movement grasp the rifle with the right hand as for the position of attention. On the second movement carry the rifle over the right foot and adopt the position of attention.



Fix Bayonets Second Movement  
Figure 5-25

6. Common faults: (Fix)

a. First movement:

(1) Failing to grip the rifle between the knees.

b. Second movement:

(1) Right thumb not under the ring.

(2) Bringing the left elbow to the front.

(3) Allowing the right elbow to leave the body.

(4) Shoulders and head not turned enough.

7. Common faults: (Bayonets)
  - a. Lack of coordination of the hands, shoulders and head.
  - b. Failure to engage the bayonet standard in the groove.
  - c. Failure to push straight down on the command "squad".
8. Common faults: (Attention)
  - a. Lack of coordination.
  - b. Rifle not in the proper position of attention.

513. UNFIX BAYONETS

" -- will unfix bayonets - unfix"

" -- - bayonets"

" atten - tion"

1. "Squad will unfix bayonets - unfix". On the first movement, lift the rifle with the right hand over the right instep and place the butt on the ground between the feet so that the heel of the butt is forced into the angle formed by the feet, butt flat on the ground. Grip the rifle between the knees, which should be slightly bent, and at the same time strike the rifle with the left hand immediately below the bayonet handle, fingers grasping the barrel with the thumb pressing on the bayonet catch. On the second movement, release the rifle with the right hand and grasp the bayonet handle with an upward movement, forcing the bayonet ring just clear of the rifle, the blade vertical and the edge to the front. See Figures 5-26 and 5-27.

2. "Squad - bayonets". On the first movement, with a flick of the right wrist, carry the bayonet over to the left so that the flat blade strikes the belt and grasp the bayonet scabbard with the left hand, pushing it as far forward as possible for the mouth of the scabbard to receive the bayonet. At the same time, bend the head downwards and to the left, looking directly at the scabbard; left elbow straight to the rear, shoulders square to the front, right elbow close to the body. On the second movement, force the bayonet fully into the scabbard, fingers extended and pointing down the bayonet handle.



Unfix Bayonets First Movement  
Figure 5-26



Unfix Bayonets Second Movement  
Figure 5-27



Unfix Bayonets Third Movement  
Figure 5-28



Unfix Bayonets Fourth Movement  
Figure 5-29

3. "Atten - tion". First movement grasp the rifle with the right hand as for the position of attention. At the same time, turn the shoulders and head to the front still looking down. On the second movement, lift the rifle over the right instep, adopt the position of attention. See Figure 5-30.



Adopting Position of Attention from Unfix Bayonets  
Figure 5-30

4. Common faults: (Unfix)
  - a. Failure to grip the rifle between the knees.
  - b. Lack of coordination.
  - c. Failure to disengage the bayonet.
5. Common faults: (Bayonets during the unfix)
  - a. Lack of coordination.
  - b. Failure to engage the point of the bayonet in the mouth of the scabbard.
6. Common faults: (Attention during unfix)
  - a. Lack of coordination.
  - b. Failure to adopt the proper position of attention with the rifle.

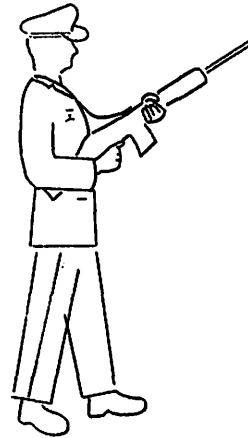
514. EXAMINE ARMS

"For inspection, examine - arms"

1. For inspection, examine arms - one". Take a 15 inch pace forward with the left foot. At the same time throw the rifle up and forward with the right hand so that the muzzle is level with the eyes; grasp the forestock with the left hand just forward of the magazine; grasp the pistol grip with the right hand forefinger along the trigger guard, right hand belt high, right forearm pressed against the rifle butt.



Examine Arms First Movement  
Front View  
Figure 5-31



Examine Arms First Movement  
Side View  
Figure 5-32

2. "Squad - two". Remove the left hand from the forestock and grasp the cocking handle between the forefinger and thumb, unfold it and cant the rifle slightly to the right.
3. "Squad - three". Pull the working parts fully to the rear and return the cocking handle to its normal position.
4. "Squad - four". Release the cocking handle and strike the magazine with the left hand, fingers together and extended with the thumb on the groove on the left side of the breech opening; bend the thumb until the top of the thumb rests on the magazine platform; during this movement the rifle is returned to the upright position.
5. When the rifle has been inspected, return the left hand to the forestock.

NOTE: The rifle is canted to the right to prevent accidents during later movements; i.e., funeral drill, when blank cartridges may strike the face of the man on the right if the rifle is left upright.

515. EASE SPRINGS

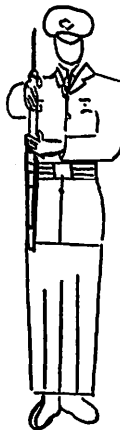
"Ease - springs"

1. "Ease springs - one". Remove the left hand from the forestock and strike the left side of the magazine so the thumb rests on the holding open device release catch; fingers straight.
2. "Squad - two". Push down on the holding open device catch allowing the working parts to go forward.
3. "Squad - three". With the left hand grasp the change lever between the thumb and forefinger.
4. "Squad - four". Turn the change lever to R, at the same time place the forefinger of the right hand on the trigger.
5. "Squad - five". Press the trigger.
6. "Squad - six". With the left hand turn the change lever to S; at the same time replace the right forefinger along the trigger guard.
7. "Squad - seven". Grasp the forestock just forward of the magazine with the left hand.

516. ORDER ARMS FROM THE EXAMINE

"Order - arms"

1. "Order arms - one". Return the left foot to the position of attention, at the same time release the pistol grip with the right hand and draw the rifle back until the left hand is belt high on the right side, allow the butt of the rifle to drop toward the ground and grasp the rifle again with the right hand where it will be in the position of attention. See Figure 5-33.



Order Arms from Examine First Movement  
Figure 5-33

2. "Squad - two". Force the rifle to the right side, butt approximately one inch from the ground; at the same time grasp the barrel just below the flash eliminator with the left hand.

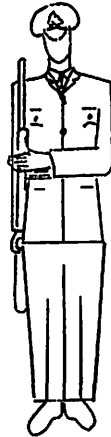


Order Arms from Examine Second Movement  
Figure 5-34

3. "Squad - three". Cut the left hand to the side; at the same time lower the butt to the ground and pull the rifle back to the position of attention.
4. On other than ceremonial parades, it is normal to ease springs, order arms and stand at ease individually when the inspecting officer has reached the second man down the rank. The last two men in each rank work together.
5. Common faults:
- a. First movement:
    - Lack of coordination between foot and arms movement.
  - b. Third movement:
    - (1) Banging the butt on the ground.
    - (2) Cutting the left hand away in a circular movement and allowing it to go too far to the rear.

## 517. THE SALUTE AT THE SHOULDER

1. The salute with the rifle is carried out at the shoulder. The action of the hand is the same whether the salute is to the front or to a flank. The head and eyes are turned only when the salute is to a flank.
2. "Salute to the front - one". Force the rifle forward so it is perpendicular; at the same time, move the left hand across the body, forearm parallel to the ground and strike the forestock with the palm of the hand, fingers and thumb together and extended, back of the hand to the front, elbow forced into the body. See Figure 5-35



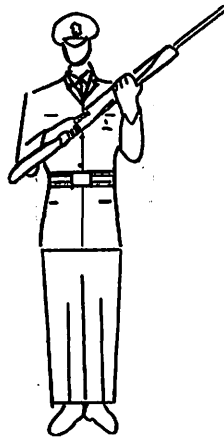
Salute at the Shoulder  
Figure 5-35

3. "Squad - two". After a regulation pause, cut the left hand to the side and at the same time bring the right thumb back to the seam of the trousers.
4. When saluting on the march, the head and eyes are turned to the required direction and the salute is held and terminated similarly as for saluting without arms on the march.
5. Common faults:
  - a. Forearm not parallel to the ground.
  - b. Fingers and thumb not together.
  - c. Left elbow pushed forward.

518. HIGH PORT FROM THE ORDER

"-- high - port"

1. The high port is used when doubling with the rifle.
2. "High - port". With a flick of the right hand, wrist and forearm, throw the rifle diagonally across the body, muzzle upwards, magazine to the front, barrel crossing opposite the point of the left shoulder. Catch the rifle at the forestock with the left hand, thumb and fingers around the rifle, hand at or just about the point of the left shoulder. As the left hand catches the rifle, grasp the pistol grip with the right hand with the forefinger outside the trigger guard, left elbow close to the body, right forearm resting on the butt. See Figure 5-36



High Port  
Figure 5-36

3. Common faults:
  - a. Transferring the rifle from one hand to the other.
  - b. Leaning backwards as the rifle is thrown across the body.

519. THE ORDER FROM THE HIGH PORT

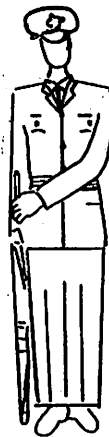
"Order - arms"

1. "Order arms - one". Remove the right hand from the pistol grip; strike and grasp the forestock approximately where the right hand will be at the position of attention, right forearm and elbow close onto the rifle. See Figure 5-37.



Order Arms from the High Port  
First Movement  
Figure 5-37

2. "Squad - two". With the right hand, force the rifle down to the right side, butt about one inch above the ground and strike and grasp the barrel as for the second movement of the order with the left hand. See Figure 5-38.



Order Arms from the High Port  
Second Movement  
Figure 5-38

3. "Squad - three". Cut the left hand to the side and lower the rifle gently to the ground, adopting the position of attention.

4. Common faults:

a. First movement:

Failing to keep the forearm and elbow close into the rifle.

b. Third movement:

(1) Banging the butt on the ground.

(2) Cutting the left hand away in a circular movement and allowing it to go too far to the rear.

#### 520. HIGH PORT FROM THE SHOULDER

" -- high - port"

1. "High port - one". With the right hand, force the rifle diagonally across the body, muzzle upwards, magazine to the front, barrel crossing opposite the point of the left shoulder. Strike and grasp the forestock with the left hand, thumb and fingers around the rifle and hand at or just above the point of the left shoulder.

2. "Squad - two". Change the grip of the right hand to the firing position with the forefinger along the trigger guard.

3. Common fault:

Leaning backwards as the rifle is forced across the body.

#### 521. THE SHOULDER FROM THE HIGH PORT

"Shoulder - arms"

1. "Shoulder arms - one". With the left hand, force the rifle to the shoulder arms position, changing the grip of the right hand on the pistol grip as the rifle moves to the right side.

2. "Squad - two". Cut the left hand to the side.

3. Common faults:

a. First movement:

Forcing the rifle butt too far to the rear.

b. Second movement:

Cutting the left hand away in a circular movement and allowing it to go too far to the rear.

522. TRAIL ARMS FROM THE SHOULDER

"Trail - arms"

1. "Trail arms - one". Bring the left hand across and grasp the forestock, left hand belt high, keeping the left elbow close to the body. At the same time, push the butt forward until the rifle is vertical. See Figure 5-39.

2. "Squad - two". Bring the right hand up by the shortest route and strike the rifle on the right side, level with the carrying handle and immediately pull out the carrying handle, gripping it in the "carrying" position, fingers curled around the grip, forefinger against the inside and the thumb extended down the outside of the vertical metal portion. See Figure 5-40.

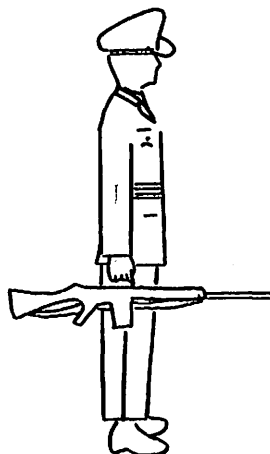


Trail Arms from the Shoulder  
First Movement  
Figure 5-39



Trail Arms from the Shoulder  
Second Movement  
Figure 5-40

3. "Squad - three". Lower the rifle to a horizontal position at the full extend of the right arm, muzzle pointing directly to the front. At the same time, cut the left hand away to the side. See Figure 5-41.



Trail Arms from the Shoulder  
Third Movement  
Figure 5-41

NOTE: In lowering the rifle, the movement should be smart, but not crisp to the extent of causing the carrying handle to snap under the shock.

4. Common faults:

a. First movement:

Failing to keep the elbow and arm close to the body.

b. Second movement:

Pushing the muzzle forward.

523. SHOULDER ARMS FROM THE TRAIL

"Shoulder - arms"

1. "Shoulder arms - one". With the right wrist and forearm, force the muzzle of the rifle upwards, keeping the rifle close to the right side. At the same time, strike and grasp the forestock with the left hand belt high.

2. "Squad - two". With the right hand, push the carrying handle into the "closed" position, fingers straight and pointing forward and slightly downward.

3. "Squad - three". Return the right hand to the pistol grip.

4. "Squad - four". Cut the left hand away to the side. At the same time, move the rifle back until the right thumb is in line with the trouser seam.

5. Common fault:

Failing to keep the right hand close to the side on the first movement.

524. CHANGE ARMS AT THE TRAIL

"Change - arms"

1. Bend the right arm and raise the rifle to a vertical position in front of the centre of the body, keeping the right forearm horizontal, the elbow close in to the body, and the magazine to the front. At the same time, grasp the lower end of the forestock with the left hand, keeping the elbow close in to the body. See Figure 5-42.



Change Arms at the Trail  
First Movement  
Figure 5-42



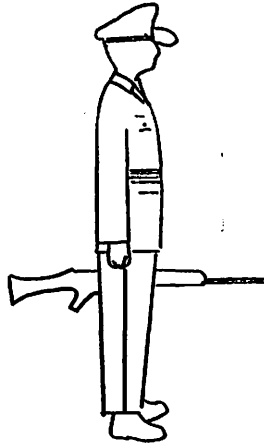
Change Arms at the Trail  
Second Movement  
Figure 5-43

3. On the third movement, grasp the carrying handle with the left hand. See Figure 5-44



Change Arms at the Trail  
Third Movement  
Figure 5-44

4. On the fourth movement, lower the rifle to a horizontal position at the full extent of the left arm with the muzzle pointing directly to the front. At the same time, cut the right hand to the side. See Figure 5-45



Change Arms at the Trail  
Fourth Movement  
Figure 5-45

#### 525. THE SHORT TRAIL

"Short Trail - arms"

1. The short trail is used when moving short distances or during dressing when the man is required to move to take up alignment.
2. The command is given when troops are in the position of attention. Bend the right arm slightly to raise the butt of the rifle approximately one inch from the ground. Keep the rifle still at the side.

#### 526. CHANGE ARMS AT THE SHOULDER

"Change - arms"

1. "Change arms - one". Force the rifle to a central position in front of the body and grasp the forestock with the left hand as for the first movement of the present arms from the shoulder. See Figure 5-46.

2. "Squad - two". Release the pistol grip with the right hand and grasp the forestock immediately above the left hand. See Figure 5-47



Change Arms at the Shoulder  
First Movement  
Figure 5-46



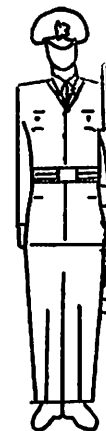
Change Arms at the Shoulder  
Second Movement  
Figure 5-47

3. "Squad - three". Move the left hand down to grasp the pistol grip. See Figure 5-48.

4. "Squad - four". Pull the rifle into the left side in the position of attention and at the same time cut the right hand to the right side. See Figure 5-49.



Change Arms at the Shoulder  
Third Movement  
Figure 5-48



Change Arms at the Shoulder  
Fourth Movement  
Figure 5-49

5. To reverse the procedure, carry out the above movements substituting right for left.

6. The movements on the march are executed on successive steps of the left foot.

527. OTHER POSITIONS OF CARRYING THE RIFLE

1. Arms slung. "Sling - arms". Loosen the sling with the left hand and sling the rifle on the right shoulder with the sling in front, rifle in the rear of the shoulder right hand grasping the sling, thumb underneath and level with the bottom of the breast pocket.

2. Carrying the rifle when moving in double time. On the command "double - march", throw the rifle to the high port position as the left foot comes to the ground the first time after the command.

3. On the command "quick - march", the rifle is returned to the shoulder arms position.

4. When doubling and the command "halt" is ordered, the rifle is returned to the shoulder when the halt has been completed.

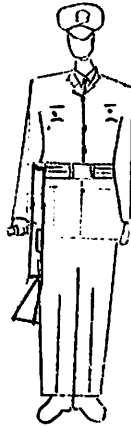
## CHAPTER 6

### SUB MACHINE GUN (SMG) DRILL

#### 601. SHOULDER ARMS (POSITION OF ATTENTION)

1. The position of shoulder arms is the normal position for close order drill and ceremonial. The SMG is carried at the shoulder when in the position of attention. The short magazine (10 round) should be used for all drill.

2. The SMG is held perpendicular and close to the body at the right side, right hand grasping the pistol grip, fingers and thumb curled around, back of the hand to the rear, magazine to the front. See Figure 6-1.



Position of Attention with SMG  
Figure 6-1

#### 602. STAND AT EASE

"Stand at - ease"

1. The normal position of stand at ease is adopted except for the position of the hands. The right hand and the SMG are forced to the centre of the body. At the same time, the left hand is placed around the right hand so that the back of the right hand is in the palm of the left. The SMG is held diagonally across the body with the butt pointing towards the left knee. See Figure 6-2.



Position of Stand at Ease with SMG  
Figure 6-2

2. To come to the position of attention, carry the left foot back to the right. At the same time, cut the left arm smartly to the side and bring the SMG back to the right side of the body.

603. STAND EASY

"Stand - easy"

1. The body is relaxed in the stand at ease position and no other movement takes place.

2. The position of stand at ease is adopted immediately a cautionary word of command is given.

604. THE PRESENT

"Present - arms"

1. "Present Arms - One". Bend the right elbow slightly to force the SMG forward and upward, at the same time bring the left hand across the body by the shortest route and grasp the barrel cover fingers wrapped around the front, thumb up the left side and the edge of the hand touching the magazine housing, left hand belt high.

2. "Squad - two". Release the pistol grip with the right hand and force the SMG to a central position approximately six inches in front of the chest with the foresight level with the eyes, immediately grasp the body with the right hand belt high, fingers together on the right side and pointing straight in continuation of the line of the arm, thumb flat on the left of the body.

3. "Squad - three". Make a mark time movement with the right foot and place it flat on the ground straight to the rear so that the instep of the right foot is in line with the heel of the left, at the same time force the SMG down until the left hand is belt high.



Present Arms with the SMG  
First Movement  
Figure 6-3



Present Arms with SMG  
Second Movement  
Figure 6-4



Present Arms with SMG  
Third Movement  
Figure 6-5

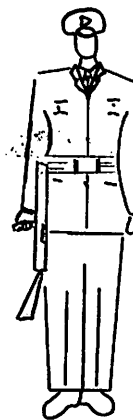
605. THE SHOULDER FROM THE PRESENT

"Shoulder - arms"

1. "Shoulder arms - one". Make a mark time pace with the right foot and bring the right foot up to the position of attention, at the same time release the body with the right hand and grasp the pistol grip in the position for attention.
2. "Squad - two". Release the SMG with the left hand and force both arms to the sides to the position of attention.



Shoulder Arms with SMG  
First Movement  
Figure 6-6



Shoulder Arms with SMG  
Second Movement  
Figure 6-7

606. EXAMINE ARMS

"For inspection, examine - arms"

1. "For inspection, examine arms - one". Bring the left hand across the body and grasp the SMG at the barrel cover.
2. "Squad - two". Bend the left knee and take a 15 inch pace forward. At the same time, bring the SMG forward with the left hand to an angle of 45 degrees, grasping the pistol grip with the right hand, right forefinger outside the trigger guard, butt forced into the side between the right forearm and the body, with the butt resting against the right hip. See Figure 6-8.



Examine Arms Second Movement  
Figure 6-8

3. "Squad - three". With the right thumb, move the change lever to "R".

4. "Squad - four". With the left hand, pull the working parts to the rear.

5. "Squad - five". Return the left hand to the barrel cover as in "squad - one". At the same time, place the forefinger of the right hand in the ejection way in such a manner as to reflect light up the barrel.

#### 607. EASE SPRINGS

"Ease - springs"

1. "Ease springs - one". Grasp the cocking handle with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. At the same time, place the right forefinger over the trigger.

2. "Squad - two". Press the trigger and move the working parts forward and rear under control three times, ending with the working parts in the forward position.

3. "Squad - three". Return the left hand to the barrel cover. At the same time, position the right forefinger along the trigger guard and with the right thumb, move the change level to "S".

608. THE SHOULDER FROM THE EXAMINE

"Shoulder - arms"

1. "Shoulder arms - one". Return the left foot to the position of attention. At the same time, release the pistol grip with the right hand and allow the right hand to move to the side; with the left hand, carry the SMG to the right side to the position for the shoulder arms.
2. "Squad - two". Strike the pistol grip with the right hand and position it correctly for the position of shoulder arms.
3. "Squad - three". Cut the left hand to the left side.

609. THE SALUTE

"-- salute"

1. The action of the hand is the same, whether the salute is to the front or to a flank. The head and eyes are turned when the salute is to a flank.
2. "Salute to the front - one". Force the left hand across the body, strike the top of the barrel of the SMG with the fingers of the hand, fingers and thumb together and extended, back of the hand to the front, elbow forced into the body. See Figure 6-7.



The Salute with the SMG  
Figure 6-9

3. "Squad - two". Cut the left hand to the side.
4. When saluting on the march, the salute is held as when saluting without arms on the march.

5. If the SMG is in the slung position, only the head and eyes will be turned when saluting on the march. When at the halt, the position of attention is maintained. No hand salute is given in either instance when the SMG is slung.

#### 610. FIX BAYONETS

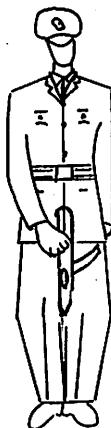
"-- will fix bayonets - fix"

" -- bayonets"

" -- attention"

1. Bayonets are fixed at the open order.

2. "Squad will fix bayonets - fix". On the first movement, with the right hand bring the SMG in front of the right leg and place the SMG between the legs, pistol grip to the front and just above the knees, muzzle uppermost. Bend the knees slightly, keeping the heels together and grasp the SMG with the knees. After a regulation pause grasp the bayonet handle with the right hand, the back of the hand away from the body and the thumb under the bayonet ring, at the same time grasp the scabbard with the left hand just below the frog; right arm close to the body, left elbow bent and straight to the rear, bayonet and scabbard at an angle of 45 degrees, shoulders turned slightly to the left, head down and looking at the bayonet. See Figure 6-10 and 6-11



Fix Bayonets with SMG  
First Movement  
Figure 6-10



Fix Bayonets with SMG  
Second Movement  
Figure 6-11

3. "Squad - bayonets". On the first movement the right hand draws the bayonet, carries it in a circular motion to the muzzle and fits the groove over the bayonet standard with the ring above the bayonet stud. As soon as the bayonet has cleared the scabbard the left hand releases the scabbard and grasps the barrel cover just below the bayonet handle, fingers around the barrel cover, thumb up the left side, at the same time the head and shoulders are turned to the front, head looking down at the muzzle.
4. On the cautionary word of command "squad" force the bayonet home with the right hand.
5. "Atten - tion". First movement grasp the pistol grip with the right hand as for the position of attention. On the second movement carry the SMG to the right side and adopt the position of attention.
6. Common faults: (Fix)
  - a. First movement:
 

Failing to grip the SMG with the knees.
  - b. Second movement:
    - (1) Right thumb not under the ring.
    - (2) Bringing the left elbow to the front.
    - (3) Allowing the right elbow to leave the body.
    - (4) Shoulders and head not turned enough.

7. Common faults: (Bayonets)

- a. Lack of coordination, hand, shoulders and head.
- b. Failure to engage the bayonet standard in the groove.
- c. Failure to push straight down on the command "Squad".

611. UNFIX BAYONETS

"-- will unfix bayonets - unfix"

"-- bayonets"

"Atten - tion"

1. "Squad will unfix bayonets - unfix". With the right hand, place the SMG between the legs, pistol grip to the front and just above the knees, muzzle uppermost. Bend the knees slightly, keeping the heels together and grasp the SMG. At the same time, strike the barrel cover with the left hand just below the bayonet, heel of the thumb on the bayonet catch, thumb on top of the fingers. Maintain the grip with the left hand. On the second movement, strike and grasp the bayonet handle with the right hand; press the bayonet catch with the heel of the thumb of the left hand and force the bayonet clear of the SMG with the right hand so that the blade is vertical, ring to the rear. See Figure 6-12.



Unfix Bayonets with SMG  
First Movement  
Figure 6-12

2. "Bayonets". With a flick of the right wrist, turn the bayonet over to the left so that the flat of the blade strikes the waist belt on the left side, and at the same time, seize the scabbard with the left hand, pushing it as far forward as possible for the mouth to receive the bayonet, turn the head and eyes down and to the left so that the eyes can see to insert the bayonet into the scabbard. On the second movement, force the bayonet fully home. Continue to look down until the command "atten - tion" is given. See Figure 6-13.



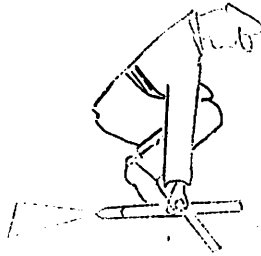
Unfix Bayonets with SMG  
Second Movement  
Figure 6-13

3. "Atten - tion". On the first movement, grasp the pistol grip with the right hand as for the position of attention, at the same time turn the shoulders and head to the front, still looking down; on the second movement carry the SMG to the right side, release the scabbard and adopt the position of attention.

#### 612. GROUND ARMS

"Ground - arms"

1. "Ground arms - one". Bend down by bending the knees and back at the same time, rotate the SMG in the right hand and lay it gently on the ground at the right side, magazine to the right and cocking handle in line with the right toe, muzzle pointing straight to the front, left arm straight and against the body and hips. Men will look down throughout.
2. "Squad - two". Release the SMG and adopt the position of attention.



Ground Arms with the SMG  
First Movement  
Figure 6-14

613. TAKE UP ARMS

"Take up - arms"

1. "Take up arms - one". Bend down by bending the knees and back and grasp the pistol grip with the right hand in the grip as held at attention. Men will look down throughout.
2. "Squad - two". Straighten the knees and back at the same time rotate the SMG with the right hand and adopt the position of attention.

614. SLING ARMS

"-- sling - arms"

1. Bring the left hand across the body and grasp the sling, left forearm parallel to the ground. Sling the SMG on the right shoulder and cut the left hand to the side.